



Edward Gledhill

My Pioneer Ancestors

by Janese Christensen



Betty Hague Gledhill

Book Two: The Gledhill Families

Oh, tell me a story, but one that is real
Of those of my family with unconquerable will
Who all came to Utah, and settled the land,
And made a dry desert into something grand.
Oh, brave Pioneers, my own Pioneers,
Of your own true stories, now let me please hear.



Thomas Gledhill

From England came Edward . . .

Edward Gledhill was born July 30, 1811. His birth was recorded in the records of the Manchester Street Chapel [Wesleyan Methodist] in Oldham, three years after he was born. At the time when it was recorded his parents were living in Shaw, Township of Crompton, Lancashire, England. He was the 9th of about 10 children born to his mother Sarah Whitaker Gledhill, about four of whom died as young children.

Edward had blue eyes, brown hair, and grew to the height of 5'9". His father John Gledhill was a weaver in a town known for its hand-woven woolen goods and Edward became a weaver, also. Edward was a devote Methodist and attended their camp meetings.



Edward Gledhill

Edward
Son of John and Sarah Gledhill, ^(weavers) of Shaw,
Township of Crompton, in the Parish of Prestwich, and
County of Lancaster was born June 30th 1811 and
Baptized

Joseph
Son of John and Sarah Gledhill, ^(weavers) of Shaw,
Township of Crompton, in the Parish of Prestwich, was
born April 3rd 1814 and Baptized June 9th 1814
by me "1815 12 11"

Baptism records in the Manchester Street Chapel [Wesleyan Methodist] in Oldham.

This church was opened by John Wesley in 1790, a year before his death.

Edward's and Betty's son Thomas wrote that Edward "was born in a little village named Crompton just over the line from Shaw where [Betty] was born." Perhaps the birth place for Edward that Thomas is referring to High Crompton, which was a village next to the village of Shaw. Both hamlets were part of the township of Compton. [Before Edward's and Betty's birth the combined villages were called Crompton. By the 1860 they were called Shaw. Today they are called "Crompton and Shaw."] Its people were known for being hardy, frugal, and somewhat independent. They have a history of resisting paying levies to the Oldham and then the mother Anglican church at Prestwich.

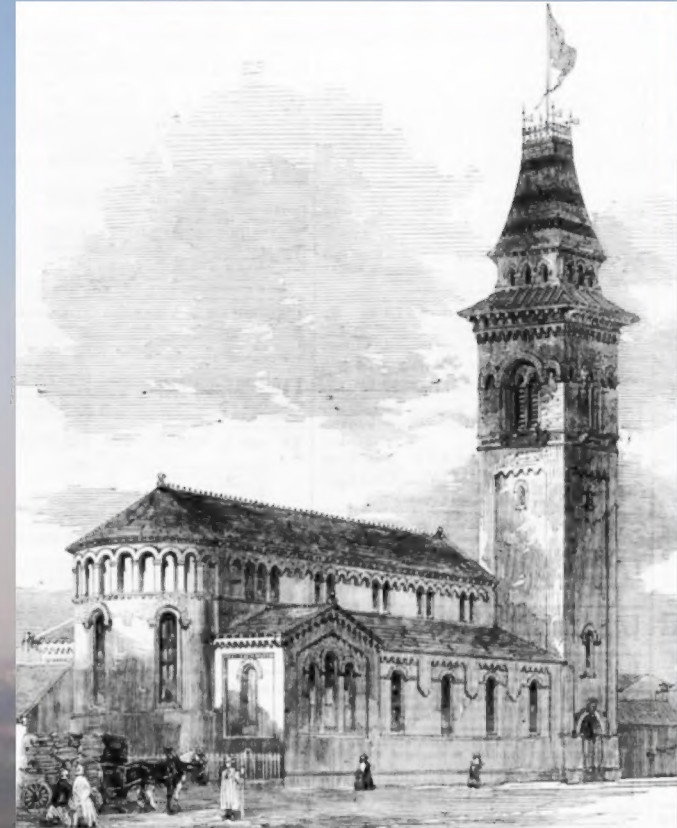
Shaw with Oldham, three miles away, in the background .

. . . and Betty Gledhill.



Betty Hague Gledhill

Betty Hague was born July 8, 1814. A year later, on Aug. 31, 1815, she was baptized in St. Peter's at Oldham, Lancashire. Betty was 11th of 16 children, three who died in childhood. Her father was a soldier. (The Battle of Waterloo was in 1815.) She had brown eyes and was on the plump side. She wore white and black caps, and a lace trimmed one for Sunday. She tended towards being a peacemaker and leaned towards the Presbyterian faith.



St. Peter's in Oldham, 1900
Betty was christened here in 1815

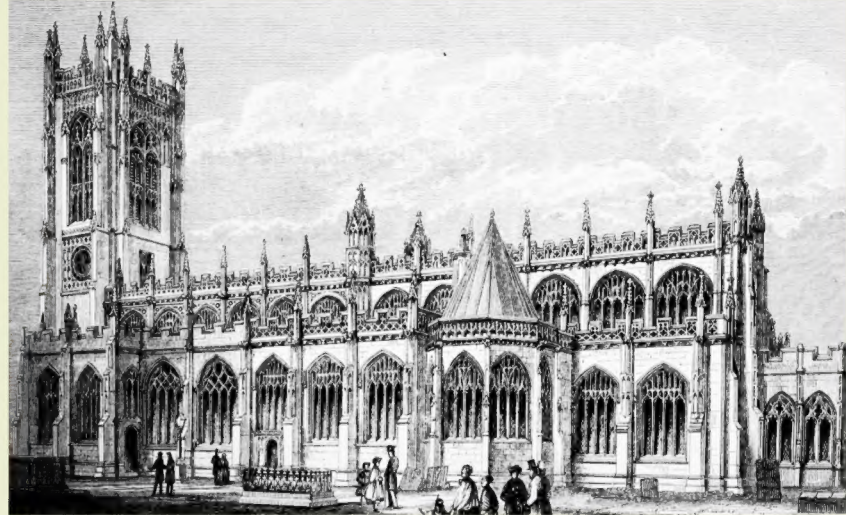
Aug. ^r 31 No. 1151	Betty Daugh ^r of	Thomas and Betty	Hague of	Oldham	Soldier	W. Winter
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Betty Hague's baptism record in St. Peter's Chapel, Prestwich cum Oldham, on Aug. 31, 1815

Oldham in the distance

In Manchester they married;

Betty and Edward married on June 4, 1832 in the Collegiate Church, Manchester, which was the "parish church" in the Manchester area. Edward was 21 and Betty 18 years old. Neither could spell out their names. The Manchester diocese of the Church of England levied a fee for all marriages performed in its area, so those of other faiths had to pay two fees if they married in a different faith's church. The poor often chose to be married in the Collegiate Church to avoid double fees.



No. 127

Edward Gledhill Bachelor of the Parish

and Betty Hague Spinster of this Parish

were married in this Church by Banns with Consent of this Fourth Day of June in the Year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

By me W. Remington Chaplain

This Marriage was solemnized between us { mark of Edward Gledhill
mark of Betty Hague

In the Presence of { Thomas Garry
mark of Betty Hague

No. 128

The Collegiate Church, now the Manchester Cathedral, was the Parish Church at Edward's and Betty's time.

. . . their home they soon filled.

Edward and Betty had thirteen children. Our ancestor, Thomas Gledhill, was their last child born. Ellen, William, and Alice died young, their names not appearing in any census records. [We know of them due to their siblings records and their doing temple work for them in the Manti Temple.]

1933: Sarah
1836: John Edward
1837: Ellen
1838: Mary
1840: William
1842: Ann
1844: Sophia
1846: Betsy
1848: Alice
1849: Violet
1852: Joseph
1854: Amelia
1856: Thomas



Beginning in 1837 births were recorded civilly. This is when we start to find birth records for the Gledhill children. We haven't yet found birth records for the older children in the local Anglican parishes. This supports the idea of their "non-conformist" status.

EDWARD GLEDHILL AND FAMILY, OLDHAM LANCASHIRE ENGLAND 1866
Joseph Betsy Amelia Violet Thomas
Edward Gledhill Ann Betty Gledhill

Beginning in 1837 births were recorded civilly. This is when we start to find birth records for the Gledhill children. We haven't yet found birth records for the older children, or for those three who died young.

Superintendent Registrar's District <i>Ashton and Oldham</i>										
Registrar's District <i>Oldham above Town</i>										
1838. BIRTHS in the District of <i>District</i> in the County of <i>Lancaster</i>										
No.	When Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Baptismal Name, if added after Registration of Birth.
<i>145</i>	<i>Fifth of May 1838 at Lower House Oldham above Town</i>	<i>Mary</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Edward Gledhill</i>	<i>Betty Gledhill formerly Hague</i>	<i>Cotton Dresser</i>	<i>The Mark of Edward Gledhill Father</i>	<i>Twenty fifth of May 1838</i>	<i>Edwin Cook Registrar</i>	

Fifth of May 1838 at Lower House Oldham above Town, Mary, female

Superintendent Registrar's District <i>Ashton and Oldham</i>										
Registrar's District <i>Oldham above Town</i>										
1844. BIRTHS in the District of <i>Oldham above Town</i> in the County of <i>Lancaster</i>										
No.	When Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Baptismal Name, if added after Registration of Birth.
<i>190</i>	<i>Second of June 1844 at Bath Bank Oldham</i>	<i>Sophia</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Edward Gledhill</i>	<i>Betty Gledhill formerly Hague</i>	<i>Cotton Worker</i>	<i>The Mark of Betty Gledhill Mother Bath Bank - Oldham</i>	<i>Eighteenth of June 1844</i>	<i>Edwin Cook Registrar</i>	

Second of June 1844 at Bath Bank Oldham, Sophia, Female

Superintendent Registrar's District <i>Oldham</i>										
Registrar's District <i>Oldham above Town</i>										
1849. BIRTHS in the District of <i>Oldham above Town</i> in the County of <i>Lancaster</i>										
No.	When Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Baptismal Name, if added after Registration of Birth.
<i>427</i>	<i>Thirty first May 1849 Dintcar Lane Oldham</i>	<i>Violet</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Edward Gledhill</i>	<i>Betty Gledhill formerly Hague</i>	<i>Factory Labourer</i>	<i>The Mark of Betty Gledhill Mother Dintcar Lane Oldham</i>	<i>Twenty second June 1849</i>	<i>Edwin Cook Registrar</i>	

Thirty first May 1849 Dintcar Lane Oldham, Violet, Female

Superintendent Registrar's District Oldham

Registrar's District Oldham above Town

1852. BIRTHS in the District of Oldham above Town in the County of Lancaster

No.	When Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Baptismal Name, if added after Registration of Birth.
327	Eighth June 1852 Pit Bank	Joseph	Male	Edward Gladhill	Betty Gladhill formerly Hague	Cotton Weaver	+ The Mark of Edward Gladhill Father Pit Bank	Thirtieth July 1852	Edwin Cocks Registrar	

Eighth June 1852 Pit Bank, Joseph, Male

Superintendent Registrar's District Oldham

Registrar's District Oldham above Town

1854. BIRTHS in the District of Oldham above Town in the County of Lancaster

No.	When Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Baptismal Name, if added after Registration of Birth.
450	Thirty first May 1854 Greenacres Moor	Amelia	Girl	Edward Gladhill	Betty Gladhill formerly Hague	Cotton Weaver	+ The Mark of Edward Gladhill Father Greenacres Moor Oldham	Twentieth June 1854	Edwin Cocks Registrar	

Thirty first of May 1854 Greenacres Moor, Amelia, Girl

Superintendent Registrar's District Oldham

Registrar's District Oldham above Town

1856. BIRTHS in the District of Oldham above Town in the County of Lancaster

No.	When Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Baptismal Name, if added after Registration of Birth.
6	Seventeenth April 1856 Lower House	Thomas	Boy	Edward Gladhill	Betty Gladhill formerly Hague	Cotton Weaver	Edward Gladhill Father Lower House Oldham	Twenty first May 1856	Edwin Cocks Registrar	

Seventeenth April 1856 Lower House, Thomas, Boy

In Oldham they lived,

Edward and Betty evidently settled in Oldham. Their addresses included such places in Oldham Above Town as Lower House, Bath Bank, Dirtcar Lane, Pit Bank, Greenacres Moor, Bower Street in 1861 and Little Moor Lane, where Thomas remembers living. All these streets are located in the Greenacres area of Oldham.



Oldham street



Oldham Library



Market place in Oldham



Oldham Town Hall



Oldham firehouse



Oldham



Oldham



Orme Mill, Waterhead, Oldham

. . . surrounded by moors.

Oldham lies between two rivers. Surrounded by moors, it is on the foothills of the Pennines. The hills around have coal deposits. The area gets above average levels of rain.

In 1841 Edward's parents were living with the Thomas Duffin family in the Clough area of Oldham. Thomas Duffin was the step-son of Edward's and Betty's oldest daughter Margaret.

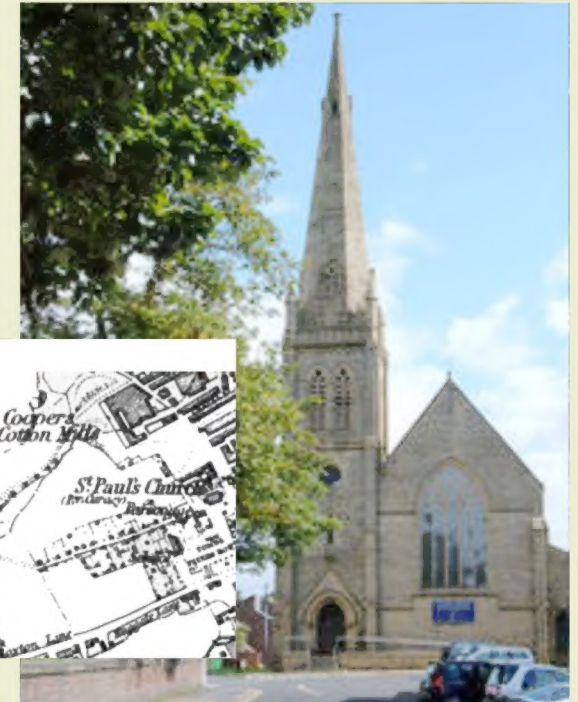
According to family records, Edward's **mother Sarah Whitaker Gledhill** died July 3, 1846 at age 75 while living on Laneside in Shaw. Edward's brother James, who also lived in the Shaw area, was present at her death. Edward's **father John Gledhill** died at age 77 in a workhouse in nearby Royton on May 19, 1848. Workhouses were England's only form of social welfare. Those who were unable to care for themselves were inmates, including the elderly. John Gledhill is buried at St. Paul's church in Royton. Royton is about two miles from both Shaw and Oldham.



Greenfield area of Oldham



The Royton Workhouse where father John Gledhill died



St. Paul's in Royton where John is buried

Factory work was for all--

Oldham was a small village when its first cotton spinning mill was built in 1778. Previously there were some woolen work and hat-making done. Forty years later, when Edward was seven years old, there were 19 mills. By the 1860s it was the most productive cotton spinning town in the world and the 12th most populous town in England. In 1895 the population numbered nearly 150,000, and the cotton-spinning mills in the town not less than 250. Coal was mined in the extensive collieries in the area. The coal provided fuel for the mills. And there were two rivers and fifteen reservoirs to provide the water the mills needed. The damp climate was excellent for spinning cotton into thread without breakage.

Edward's daughter Amelia reported that her father Edward's occupation was that of a coal miner, with the rest of the family working in the mills. On censuses and birth records for his children Edward's occupation is listed as a weaver (when just married), a cotton dresser, a cotton winder, and a cotton beamer. [A beamer is a huge bobbin. One would take cones of thread by the hundred and organized them to make the warp ready for weaving.]

Minnie Snow Dastrup, the daughter of Edward's oldest daughter Sarah, wrote that both Edward and Betty worked in the factory and their daughter Sarah spent her childhood days helping tend the younger children and assisting her widowed grandmother [Betty Taylor Hague] with the housework. [Grandmother Hague died in 1857 at age 79. Grandfather Thomas Hague had died in 1833 at age 58.] When Sarah was old enough, she worked in the factory and wove unbleached muslin. She never went to school but learned to read and write in Sunday school. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and sang in the choir for many years.



Man warping threads onto a warp beam ready to put into a loom. c1940s.

... a long day was yours.

On the census records, the only occupation listed for Betty Gledhill was "House Work." The Gledhill children under 9 were listed as "scholars." [There were free schools in the area for them to attend.] Children 9-12 years old were listed as "nurses." At 12 and older they were working in the mill as "cotton weavers." The oldest daughter Sarah's occupation was listed as a "power loom weaver." In a life sketch written at his death it is reported that Thomas began work in the mills at age seven and a half and that Thomas had six months of schooling.



Boys working in a cotton mill



Women working at a cotton mill

A dream of two travelers with satchels in hand . . .

Living in Oldham, the Gledhills were located about 38 miles from the town of Preston. In July 1837 missionaries for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints from the United States arrived and began preaching and baptizing in the Preston area. Twenty-one months later, in April 1839, there were 15,200 members baptized in the area and a mission headquarters in Manchester.

In 1840 members of Quorum of the Twelve Apostles arrived in England to preach. The Millennial Star, a magazine for the Latter-day Saints, was printed in Manchester. In 1841 a copy of the Book of Mormon was presented to Queen Victoria by Lorenzo Snow.



Map showing Preston, Shaw, and Oldham in the Manchester area of England

Margaret Gledhill Duffin

Margaret was Edward's oldest sister, fifteen years his senior. Her father-in-law, James Duffin, Sr., who died in 1823 had taught that there was no authorized church of Christ on the earth. When an authorized church would come, he would not live to see it, but his children would.

Margaret's husband, James Duffin, Jr. owned a dry-good and grocery business in the Cough area of Oldham, but lost much of it through drinking. He died in 1837. After his death Margaret tried to revive his business, but later moved to the Shaw area to start over.

The family was living in Shaw in 1841. It was probably here they first heard the missionaries from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints as the missionaries began preaching there in 1840. She was baptized in June 1842.

In 1851 Margaret was living with her children Mary Ann, Maria, Jacob and Sophia in Ashton-Under-Lynde, in the Village of Hooley Hill on 35 Kilshaw Lane in the home of her son Edward Duffin.

James Gledhill

James was Edward's brother, and was four years older than Edward. In 1841 he was living in the Brun area of eastern Shaw. His occupation was painter. On Nov. 27, 1842 he was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.



Edward's brother James Gledhill

... led Edward and Betty to a church they found grand.

Edward and Betty's son Thomas wrote the following about their conversion to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:

"Father and Mother were both religiously inclined. Father was a Methodist, quite a devout member, taking an active part in the camp meetings. Mother was a Presbyterian, quite devout, and getting along together in their different churches until the year 1849 when mother had a vision about her and Father's beliefs being different and both of them couldn't be right. Then she saw two young men with satchels coming to tell her of the right church.

"For two or three months she forgot about her dream, when one day two men came with satchels and she remembered her dream and recognized the men and she told them that she had been waiting for them. They told her they were missionaries from Utah, way off in America. She was much surprised, having never heard of Utah and very little of America.

"After she had fed them, her first thought was to ask them if she should join Father's church or he should join hers. To her surprise they told her neither one. Having been told in her dream that these men would tell her which one she should join, never thinking but what she would join Father's or hers, and that was all that was necessary, but the elders preached to her the restored gospel and told her what was necessary for her to do to be saved.

"After they left, she was more at sea than before and very much worried. She asked them to come again when Father was home. They came regularly and taught them the gospel and on September 3, 1849 [Father] was baptized, and [Mother] on September [3], 1850."



Gledhill family's Book of Common Prayers, in possession of great grandson Randall Lloyd Christensen



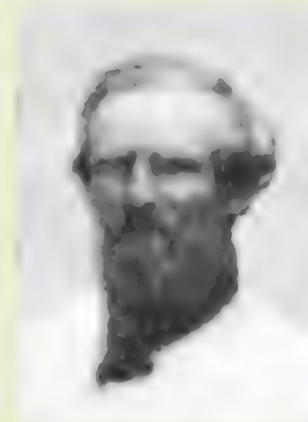
1850 copy of the Book of Mormon

Edward was baptized September 3, 1849, by William Schofield and confirmed by Luke Nield five days later. Betty was baptized a year later on September 3, 1850 by William Schofield and confirmed by Daniel Hall. Daughter Sarah was baptized twenty days later on Sept. 23, 1850. She was 17 years old.

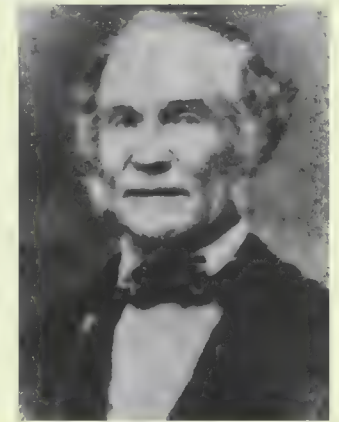
[Edward's baptism record from the Oldham Branch Records (LDS), G.S. Film 087,027, page 4, item 98; Betty's and Sarah's baptism records on page 5, items 118 and 122.]



William Schofield



Daniel Hall



Luke Nield

Priesthood leaders in Oldham who baptized and confirmed Betty and Edward. William Schofield was president of the Oldham Branch starting in 1845.



While family left England for a new life in Zion,

By 1850 there were 30,747 members in Britain, with an additional 7,500 who had already emigrated to the territory of Utah. The Perpetual Emigration Fund was established in 1849 to provide economic assistance to those who wanted to emigrate. It helped over 30,000 Saints. In 1877 half of the 140,000 Latter-day Saints in Utah were from Britain.

Margaret Gledhill Duffin, Edward's oldest sister, emigrated in 1852 with the first "Fund company" and was in Kansas City with the A. O. Smoot Company when they were delayed by the Saluda River Boat blowing up. During the delay, cholera broke out and she and one daughter died from it. Her other children continued on to Utah and she has a large posterity.

Three years later, in 1855, Edward's and Betty's daughter Sarah, who had married Edward Broadbent in 1853, emigrated to Deseret. They were ages 26 and 22. They left Liverpool on April 22, 1855 on the S. Curling. They arrived in Salt Lake October 24, 1855 with the Milo Andrus Company. Their travels were also aided by the Perpetual Emigration Fund.

The Ellen Maria, ship on which Edward's sister Margaret Gledhill Duffin sailed when emigrating to Zion

. . . Edward and Betty in Oldham lived on.

Son Thomas remembers that Edward and Betty *"were very energetic in their new religion, always keeping open house for the elders. Father led the choir in Manchester conference with 300 voices."*

Grand-daughter Ida reports that the family lived quite comfortably in an English rock house that was joined to other rock houses in a long line. [This is probably a description of their home on Little Moor Lane.] They had a fireplace for heat and took their baths in a large wooden tub in front of the fireplace. The floor of their house was sand and one day a week was spent in making patterns on the floor with different colored sands.

Thomas remembers living near St. James School where he played as "a lad," which had been torn down by the time he returned there as a missionary in 1892. The house on Little Moor Lane in Oldham was still there. *"The same three houses stand there together as natural as could be. The yard and stone wall where I used to play marbles and peggy. But behind the houses where Nathan's farm used to be is cover'd with houses and two factorys [sic.] on it. There is quite a change here."*

Ida relates that Edward [called Ned] played the violin well and taught his sons to play. All the family members were musical. Everyone sang as the violin was played, and it eased the burdens of day.

Family members worked in the cotton mills in the area. They would get paid on Saturday night and then had to pay their bills which were due on Monday morning.



Housing on Little Moor Lane today

When Betty was baptized into the Church on September 3, 1850, she had given birth to ten children: Sarah, Ellen, John Edward, Mary, William, Ann, Sophia, Betsy, Alice and, just the year before in 1849, Violet. Ellen, William and Alice died young.

Daughter Sarah was baptized twenty days after Betty on September 23, 1850. In 1852 John Edward, age 18, and Mary, age 16, were baptized. Ann was baptized, age 16, on July 4, 1855 and Sophia, age 11, and Betsy, age 9. four days after that on July 8, 1855.

Betty gave birth to three more children in the years following her baptism: Joseph, Amelia and Thomas. As Thomas was born in 1856, he never lived with his sister Sarah who had already emigrated to Utah the year before.

John Schofield, son of Oldham's first branch president William Schofield, reports that Edward's brother James became the branch president in Oldham in 1856 and served for six years. At that time there had been dissension among the members of the Oldham branch. Several members had left the Church and others had been excommunicated, even the branch president. Those who left the Church had formed the Reformed Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, but it was "short lived." Edward was excommunicated on May 15, 1856.

When James became branch president in 1856 Schofield reports *"members of the church got to fasting and prayer and soon a general and full faith was apparent amongst the Saints, in so much that the gifts of the Spirit was more manifest than ever."* The Church grew in 1858 due to young girls of the Church delivering tracks, going house to house which caused *"many to question and investigate our gospel principles."*

Edward was re-baptized on February 7, 1858, but was cut-off again Oct 2, 1859. He was out of the church this time for five years.

So brave, these dear Gledhills!

In 1862, with help from the Perpetual Emigration Fund, Edward's and Betty's son John Edward--age 26 (with his wife Elizabeth Handley) and daughters Mary--age 24 and Sophia--age 17 emigrated on April 23, 1862 on the ship John J. Boyd, arriving in New York on June 1, 1862.

While some traditions report Sophia dying at sea, her death on the ship is not recorded in two carefully kept journals of fellow passengers or in the ship records. She was not in the wagon train company her family joined to go to Utah. A history written by Sarah's daughter Minnie Snow Dastrup indicates that Sophia died at Florence before July 24, 1862, which is the date when her siblings' wagon company left for Utah. John Edward Gledhill, his wife Elizabeth, and Mary Gledhill arrived in Salt Lake on September 27, 1862. They settled eventually in Mt. Pleasant.

Also in 1862 Violet, age 13, was baptized in December 10. Joseph, age 11, and Amelia, age 8, were baptized February 16, 1863 by Miles P. Romney. Amelia was confirmed by her uncle James Gledhill. Edward was re-baptized on May 30, 1864. Thomas, age 8, was baptized in February 16, 1865 by Miles P. Romney. He was confirmed by his uncle James Gledhill.

On June 20, 1868 the remaining members of Edward's and Betty's family set sail on the Emerald Isle, leaving England to join the rest of the family in Utah. There were 876 Saints on board, 627 of which were Scandinavian. Theirs was the second largest group to sail to Utah. Four days later, on June 24, 1868, the ship Constitution also sailed from England carrying Latter-day Saints emigrants. These were the last sailing vessels used to bring large groups of Saints across the ocean. The next year steamers were used. Which one you were on made all the difference. Those on the Constitution had a very pleasant voyage, arriving on August 6. Not so for those on the Emerald Isle.



John Edward Gledhill and wife Elizabeth Handley



Watercolor of the Ship Emerald Isle Ship: 1736 tons: 215' x 42' x 21' Built: 1853 by Trufant & Drummond at Bath, Maine. Carried a total of 1,280 Mormons in 3 voyages across the Atlantic Ocean.

They came here the last year . . .

It was reported that no emigrant company received such harsh treatment as did the Saints aboard the Emerald Isle. Officers and crew were abusive to the Saints and quarreled among themselves. One mate molested a young woman, and the sailors were often threatening violence. The Saints had to press hard to get their promised shares of water and provision.

On top of the abusive environment they were in, death was a "near constant companion." Measles accompanied the passengers on board, along with other maladies. Then their water went foul and was too scant. On August 5 it was recorded that 150 passengers were ill due to the bad water. Bad weather was also a factor, and a journey that averaged 38 days lasted 55 days.

Monday, July 27--Rain and contrary wind. We buried the dead child. . . . We distributed special food and drink among the people, in order to alleviate their sufferings and cheer them, but a great number of the Saints felt downhearted and discouraged, and some fainted through weakness. During the violent heaving of the vessel a number of beds or berths fell down with people, boxes and valises that were in them, and everything of a movable nature that could possibly get loose, was tossed about in the ship.

--Journal of Hans Jensen Hals

Friday, August 7--Six of our children (one English and five Scandinavian) died and were buried in the sea. We held services as usual before the burial and I spoke first to the English and afterwards to the Danish Saints. I could scarcely control my feelings on this sad occasion; the innermost feelings of my heart were touched, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the assembly. We all felt our situation most keenly; our losses and sufferings seemed to be greater than we could bear; for there were still many sick nigh unto death among us. --Journal of Hans Jensen Hals

Daughter Amelia's history states: "It was a voyage of 51 days with crowded conditions, conditions that worsened with each passing week. Food became scarce, privacy not even in the darkness and every unsuspected disease to come aboard eventually contacted every passenger."



The Emerald Isle never crossed the Atlantic again.

The Emerald Isle debarked at New York on August 14. During the journey 32 children and 5 adults died. After arrival in New York 38 sick emigrants were taken to the hospital there. Hans Jorgensen wrote: "I for my part can never think on the deadly Emerald Isle but with the greatest disgust and hatred."

Before steamships . . .

The Emerald Isle arrived in New York on August 11, 1868. The Saints then traveled by streamer up the Hudson River where they found shelter in a warehouse for a couple of days while their baggage was weighed. There a boy died. On August 17th they traveled by rail from New York, thru Niagara, Detroit, Chicago, arriving at Council Bluffs on August 21. They crossed the Missouri River by steamboat and then traveled by the Union Pacific Railroad in cattle cars to Benton, Wyoming, arriving on August 25th. Benton was located seven hundred miles west of Omaha and 300 miles east of Salt Lake City, about 11 miles east of present-day Rawlins.

Benton was a temporary town inhabited by about 3,000 itinerant railroad workers, plus soldiers, gamblers, and teamsters. There were twenty-five saloons and five dance halls. Reportedly over 100 men were killed there in gunfights.

Teamsters with wagons and teams had been sent to Benton from Utah, the "Down and Back Boys," arriving there towards the end of July. It had been a wet spring that year and rivers had been high. Eight of the teamsters had died crossing the Green River on their way to Benton. The Indians were on an "up-rise" over the railroad being built on their land and the companies' livestock had to be well guarded.



Benton, Wyoming, 1868

. . . and railroads

As the emigrants arrived in Benton by train, the teamsters would take them to a camp on the Platte River. During the months of July through September 1868 around 3,500 Saints were assigned to one of eight wagon companies.

There was a disturbing incidence for the Emerald Isle emigrants just before they arrived at Benton. A sheriff bordered the train and took into custody a 18 year-old girl from England. Her sister in Benton wanted to have custody of her and not let her go on to Utah. The leaders for the emigrants' wagon team companies decided to wait for the court to decide her case before leaving for Utah, as the girl said she wanted to go on to Salt Lake City. However, by the time the trial began, the girl had decided she wanted to stay at Benton.

When the trial was over, a mob gathered to go after the "Mormons," intent on burning wagons and shooting up the "Mormons," who they believed were forcing young girls to go to Utah and be married into polygamous marriage. The companies circled their wagons, loaded their guns, and were ready to defend themselves. Fortunately the US military intercepted the mob and turned them back to Benton. The matter delayed the departure of the companies by three days.



Circling the wagons

. . . replaced Pioneers.



Edward T. Mumford



James A. Holman

The Gledhills were assigned to Captain Edward T. Mumford's company of wagons pulled by mules. This company of 275 was mostly made up of the English Saints from the Emerald Isle ship. The Scandinavian Saints from the Emerald Isle were mostly assigned to the John A. Holman's company of 653, who would travel with ox teams.

[The Saints who had crossed the Atlantic Ocean on the Constitution, which had left England four days later than the Emerald Isle, had arrived in New York before it, and had arrived in Benton on August 16th, nine days earlier than the Emerald Isle Saints. The Constitution Saints were delayed a week waiting for baggage, then left Benton with the Gillespie company, on August 23, two days before the Emerald Isle Saints got to Benton. They arrived in Utah also before the Emerald Isle Saints.]

The Emerald Isle Saints in the Mumford and Holman companies left on September 1, 1868. They were the last companies to leave Benton that year; and the last "down and back" companies to bring the Saints to Utah. The next year, in 1869, the railroad was completed, and emigrants could travel the entire route to Utah by rail. Thus ended the "Pioneer" era of the Saints' emigration to Utah. And the Gledhills were among the last to walk the trail to Utah.

Captain Mumford company of wagon comprised of:

5 doublespan teams from Grantsville,
1 from the 3rd Ward
1 from the 4th Ward
1 from the 7th ward plus Provisions for Emigrants
1 from the 9th Ward with 1 extra mule plus 1 mule
and 1 horse of C. S. Webb
1 from the 10th Ward
2 from the 12th Ward
2 from the 13th Ward plus 1 horse
4 from the 14th Ward plus services of Charles Conley,
Capt. Mumford
1 from the 16th Ward
1 from the 17th Ward
3 from the 20th Ward
3 from Pres. B. Young
Bountiful: Wm. Muir's horse
Farmington: service of Alma Smith
Hoytsville: Robt M. Michel's horse
All used for 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.
Total cost to the Perpetual Emigration Fund:
\$11,628.50



Gravy boat that traveled from England with the Gledhill family, photo from Bonnie May Sorensen

Concerning the "down and back boys" George Beard of the Holman company wrote: "The teamsters who had come from Utah had all been sent from Mormon settlements in Utah. These men had accepted the job as a 'calling' and made no charge for their services. They were a happy, jolly, healthy-looking lot of men who used to entertain the immigrants at the camp fires every night, dancing and singing and telling stories."

Accounts of the Gledhills' wagon company

William Lindsay, one of the teamsters in the Holman company wrote of his experience, which would have been similar to what the Gledhills experienced:

About the 1st of Sept. our emigrants arrived on the train. There was no station so we drove our teams alongside the trains & got the luggage belonging to the emigrants into our wagon. Not however coming near to having a stampede, our oxen did start to run when the whistle of the engine was blown but we got them stopped without any serious damage.

Our emigrants were Scandinavians & of course we had a little trouble to understand each other for a time but we soon got to understand each other fairly well. I had 13 persons assigned to my wagon with all their belongings & they sure had a lot of pots, pans, kettles & dishes of almost every kind. It took a day or so getting everything arranged ready for the journey.

Of course we were hearing quite often of the Indians killing people, sometimes ahead of us & sometimes behind us. Mostly however they were men traveling not more than 3 or 4 together & mostly miners. Rawlins' horse train with emigrants traveled as near to us as possible & all were continually on their guard to prevent the Indians from taking any advantage of us in any way. So in that regard we had no trouble.

We of course could not travel so far each day as we did on the way down--usually 16 miles was a good days drive. Of course the emigrants had to walk if they possibly could as our teams had all the load they could haul with the bedding, tents, cooking outfits of the passengers.

Prayers were had every morning in the corral before the oxen were brought in the morning & instructions at the same gathering. All that possibly could were expected to [be] in attendance. Of course all had to stand up, but the services were short. In this way we wended our daily journey towards the setting sun.

George Beard, a 13-yr old fellow passenger from the Emerald Isle who was about Thomas Gledhill's age, relates his experience of walking to Zion with the Holman wagon company:

The trains traveled about 15 or 20 miles a day. I walked most of the way as there wasn't enough room in the wagon for me and I slept at night with only one blanket under the wagon on the hard ground. . .

After we had been out for several days, . . . Henry Harker, . . . woke the camp shouting "Antelope, antelope, come and get yours." It was my first close sight of any wild animals, but I saw several herds of buffalo. One day a herd of them stampeded and headed towards our train. The extra riders who were with our train headed them off. They were so numerous we could feel the ground shake.

The trail across the prairies was mostly over dreary sandy knolls covered with sage brush. Our trains were the last to come over the plains. . . The grass was eaten with the animals who had traveled over them ahead of us.

When we got our first view of the Rockies showing the snow-covered tips, the trip became interesting. The travel across the Rocky Mountains on the eastern hills, through South Pass, was impossible because of the scarcity of feed so the captains decided to go over a new road, over a pass which was called Whiskey Gap. We were all notified that the pass was infested with rattlesnakes.

As I had never seen a rattlesnake before, I was very interested when I saw a genuine diamond back dead by the side of trail; it caused a peculiar feeling and a shudder to go over me.



[His account continues to tell of his finally being able to de-louse himself, his interest in meeting Jim Bridger and wives at his fort, and seeing where the supply wagons for Johnston's army had been burnt. At Bear River City six miles from Evanston he saw six men hanging by their necks from telegraph poles. He saw the names of Brigham Young, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff and others in Cache Cave at the head of Echo Canyon. He marveled at the fortifications made by the Mormons in Echo Canyon to stop the Johnston's federal troops, and the steep, narrow track the wagons followed into the Salt Lake Valley.]

Accounts of the Gledhills' wagon company

The Mumford and Holman companies traveled in a northwesterly direction from Benton through Whiskey Gap (area most likely for Indian trouble) and northward from there until they reached the Sweetwater River and the old emigrant road.



Summaries from Francis A. Brown's diary

Thurs. Aug. 27: Assigned to Mumford company.

Fri. Aug. 28: Five were baptized.

Sat. Aug. 29: Administered medicine to the sick of the camp. Weather was cold and we went to bed while the wind blowed disagreeably.

Sun. Aug. 30: [Held a meeting in camp.] We administered the ordinances of the Gospel to several of the sick by anointing them with holy oil and laying our hands upon them for their recovery.

Mon. Aug. 31: Day was warm but the night was quite cool. Caught a severe cold by sleeping in the open air.

Tue. Sept. 1: [Started out for SLC.] 15 miles over very bad road. Camped at the base of a mountain with excellent water and good feed for the animals.

Wed. Sept 2: Killed a deer, gave a portion to several of the sick. One sister by the name of Mary [Rawlinson], 73 years of age, died 1:00 p.m. with old age and the fatigue of the journey. Moved camp 3 miles.

Twin Lakes

Thurs. Sept. 3: A team return to Benton to get some luggage that belonged to the last company. Several are sick with colds and Mountain Fever. I was called upon to administer to them.

Fri. Sept. 4: Moved 15 miles. One man of the company was missing. Build a fire 1 1/2 mile back as a signal for "the wanderer."

Sat. Sept. 5: Sent man back to look for the lost man. Didn't find him but determined the man had taken the wrong road leading back to Rolling Springs. Went among the mountains hunting and during the day killed a fine deer, & carried it on our shoulders to the camp on Muddy Creek.

Muddy Creek

Sun. Sept. 6: The company moved on to Whiskey Gap, in sight of Devil's Gate from the mountains.

Mon. Sept. 7: Team with the back luggage arrived. Camped on the Sweetwater 12 miles below the three crossings

Tues. Sept. 8: One broken wagon tongue. Camped 6 miles above 3 crossings on Sweetwater. Some were frightened about Indians when there was no danger. Attended prayer and went to rest committing ourselves to the care of God.

Sweetwater River

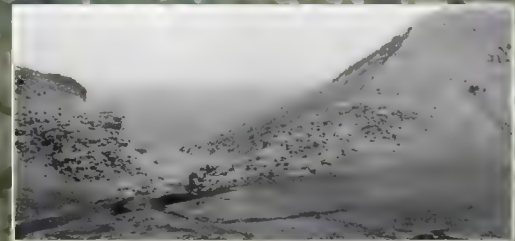
Wed. Sept. 9: Camped on Sage Creek. Saw many antelope during the day.

Thurs. Sept. 10: Noon at Antelope Springs, camped at night where Rock Creek empties into Sweetwater.

Mumford wrote to Pres. B. Young on Sept. 11, 1868:

We encounter much head wind, but our animals are in good heart and the feed is excellent. The nights are cold, but we make ourselves comfortable by keeping large fires and using extra clothing. I have not seen any signs of Indians as yet, and I hope to escape any dangers from them.

There has occurred in the company four deaths—Sister Mary Rollinson, aged 72, of fatigue from the journey; Brother John Williams, 75 years of age, of old age; and two infants by premature birth. The health of the company is generally good. We expect to camp on the Pacific Creek tonight.



View of Sweetwater from Whiskey Pass



Devil's Gate



Sweetwater River

Accounts of the Gledhills' wagon company



South Pass from the east looking westward towards Pacific Springs

Summaries from Francis A. Brown's diary-continued

Fri. Sept. 11th: Crossed the South Pass and camped on Pacific Creek. Suffered much during the day from the cold bleak wind from the west.

Little Sandy

Sat. Sept. 12: Passed a severe cold night. Ice froze one inch thick. The wind fell and the day was delightful. Camped at Little Sandy. Little girl [Charlotte Dun, age 7] died from Mountain Fever and they buried her before retiring to rest.

Big Sandy

Sun. Sept. 13: Boy [Alfred Ward, age 15] died during the night and they buried him after morning prayers. Traveled 20 miles and camped on Big Sandy for the night. [Alfred's sister Elizabeth wrote: Just before we reached Green River, . . . my brother Alfred contracted Mountain Fever and died. We had to bury him out on the plains just beside the road without a coffin or anything.]



Rock-covered grave

Green River

Mon. Sept. 14: Crossed and camped on Green River. The young folks had a dance in the evening. Was busy till 11 pm administering to the sick in our camp.

Tues. Sept. 15: Wash and changed clothes. Had a meeting in the afternoon. Reproved Saints for their grumbling and quarreling with one another. "The spirit of God was with us and we all felt blessed together." Administer to sick in the other camp.

Wed. Sept. 16: Left Bro. Dunn with his sick wife for her quiet and nursing. Company journeyed to Hams Fork, where they camped for the night. [It is believed the Elizabeth Dunn, age 35, mother to deceased Charlotte Dunn, died Sept. 16 at the Green River. Her death is not included in Mumford's report on the company's travels.]



Map of the Immigration Trail to Salt Lake City

Thurs. Sept. 17: Nooned on Black's Fork.

[Here at Fort Bridger the Gillespie company had left them 31 sacks of flour, 1,200 pounds of beef, and a few sacks of peaches.] Camped on the Muddy for the night.

Muddy

Fri. Sept. 18: A sister [Mary Passey, age 65] died during their nooning. She had been sick a long time and "sunk under the fatigues of the journey." . . . Camped on the Muddy near the stage road. "The weather was very unpropitious—threatening a heavy rain." They buried Sister Mary Passey. Met with Bishop Warren who was soliciting help on the railroad.

Sat. Sept. 19: Had a hail storm, crossed Quaking Aspen Ridge and camped on a little creek west.

Sun. Sept. 20: Traveled over a rough road, crossed the Bear River, camped at Needle Rocks.

Mon. Sept. 21: Nooned at the head of Echo Canyon where Bro. Snow and Nebeker came to camp and got some of the Saints to stop and work on the railroad on B. Young's contract. Camped at Hang-Rock station.

Tues. Sept. 22: Accepted a chance to ride to Ogden.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph--Telegram from Echo City Wednesday Sept. 23: IMMIGRATION.—Captain

Mumford's immigrant train is expected in tomorrow morning. We are indebted to President B. Young for the following telegram: ECHO CITY, Sept. 23. The train is now passing. Will camp on Grass Creek.

Accounts of the Gledhills' wagon company

Thomas was ill during all this journey. The Gledhills entered the Salt Lake Valley on September 24, 1868. The Holman company arrived on September 25th, "just in time for conference."

"Train In," Deseret Evening News, 24, Sept 1868:

Captain Mumford's mule train, of twenty-eight wagons, got in today before three o'clock. He brought 250 passengers. There were five deaths of adults by the way and two infants, twins. Two persons were left at Green River, being so sick that it was not deemed wise to bring them further. The passengers who have arrived look healthy and lively.

Semi-weekly Telegraph: The Holman and Mumford companies traveled close to each other. Mumford, 250 passengers and 28 mule teams arrived on Sept. 24th. The Holman company of 606 passengers, 62 teams and 40 independent passengers with 8 teams arrived Sept. 25th. [The Holman company had 22 deaths along the way.]

George Hilton with the Holman Company: In traveling through Echo Canyon one afternoon I broke the hind axle of my wagon. The train left me and went to Grass Creek to camp. I left my wagon and two families on Echo Creek and took my cattle to camp on Grass Creek. Here Capt. Holman gave me another wagon with which I went back. Returning to the family which I had left in Echo Canyon I found a little girl dead. We buried her by the creek. The two families mentioned were Danes and could not talk English. I brought them to the Tithing Office in Salt Lake City.

This little circumstance brought about the story that I brought the last family of emigrating Saints to Salt Lake City of the many who had crossed the plains with mule or ox teams, as ours was the last train that ever crossed the plains with emigrating Saints. I appreciate this experience in my life and if the statement is anything to the historian or to our people, please give me credit.

Hans S. Larsen, age ten at the time:

We came with a mule team company of which Edward T. Mumford was Captain. I walked every foot of the distance from Benton and slept under the wagon every night, until we reached Immigration Canyon. Then the party I was with was met by Mumford's son with an ox team, and we rode into Mill Creek, southeast of Salt Lake City, on September 24, 1868.



Re-enactment of Pioneers entering the Salt Lake Valley



Entering the Salt Lake Valley

"To Them in the Last Wagon"

J. Reuben Clark, Oct. 7, 1947 at General Conference:

I would like to say something about the last wagon in each of the long wagon trains that toiled slowly over the plains, up mountain defiles, down steep, narrow canyons, and out into the valley floor that was to be home--this last wagon:

last, because the ox team that pulled it was the smallest and leanest and weakest and had the tenderest feet of any in the train; it was slow starting and slow moving;

last, because, worn and creaking, it took more time to fix and to grease, for young Jimmy generally had trouble in getting the wagon jack under the "ex" [the point where a shaft called the "reach" crosses the axle];

last, because its wind-rent cover was old and patched and took hours to mend and tie up to keep out the storm;

last, because the wife, heavy with child, must rest till the very moment of starting;

last, because sickly little Bill, the last born, poorly nourished, must be washed and coaxed to eat the rough food, all they had;

last, because with all his tasks—helping little Bill, cooking and cleaning up the breakfast (Mother was not able to help much)—Father took a little longer to yoke his cattle and to gird himself for the day's labor;

last, because his morning prayers took a few more minutes than the others spent—he had so many blessings to thank the Lord for and some special blessings to ask the Lord to grant, blessings of health and strength, especially for his wife and for little Bill and for the rest, and then the blessings for himself that his own courage would not fail, but most of all for the blessing of faith, faith in God and in the Brethren who sometimes seemed so far away. For they were out in front where the air was clear and clean and where they had unbroken vision of the blue vault of heaven. . . .

But back in the last wagon, not always could they see the Brethren way out in front, and the blue heaven was often shut out from their sight by heavy, dense clouds of the dust of the earth. Yet day after day, they of the last wagon pressed forward, worn and tired, footsore, sometimes almost disheartened, borne up by their faith that God loved them, that the restored gospel was true, and that the Lord led and directed the Brethren out in front.

. . . So through dust and dirt, dirt and dust, during the long hours, the longer days—that grew into weeks and then into months—they crept along till, passing down through its portals, the valley welcomed them to rest and home. The cattle dropped to their sides, wearied almost to death; nor moved them without goading, for they too sensed they had come to the journey's end.

That evening was the last of the great trek, the mightiest trek that history records since Israel's flight from Egypt, and as the sun sank below the mountain peaks of the west . . . they of the last wagon, and of the wagon before them, and of the one before that, and so to the very front wagon of the train, these all sank to their knees in the joy of their souls, thanking God that at last they were in Zion—"Zion, Zion, lovely Zion; Beautiful Zion; Zion, city of our God!" [Hymns, no. 44].

In Mt. Pleasant they lived,

Upon their arrival in Utah the Gledhills moved on to Mount Pleasant to help settle that area. The eight teamsters who had drowned at the Green River on the way east to pick-up the 1868 groups of emigrants at Benton had been from the Sanpete area, two of them from Mt. Pleasant.

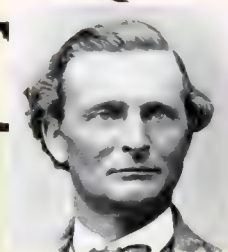
In 1859 James Russell Ivie [the future grandfather-in-law to Thomas] had made a proposal to Brigham Young for the settlement of Mt. Pleasant. The proposal was accepted and James Russell Ivie was made responsible for its implementation. A fort was built and farmlands cleared. In 1868 the town had just been given a charter by the legislature.

The people of Mt. Pleasant had been part of the actions involved with the Black Hawk War since 1865. In 1867 settlers from Sevier Valley abandoned their homes and moved to Sanpete Valley, including Mt. Pleasant. In the spring of 1868 a peace treaty with Chief Joe and three other noted Indian warriors was made there, though hostile actions by the Indians still occurred that year at Rocky Ford, Scipio and Fairview.

In his journal Andrew Madsen reports that farm crops grew well that year, but were destroyed again like the previous year by grasshoppers--except for the principal harvest of "farming peas" which the grasshoppers didn't like. "Construction of the Union Pacific gave labor and money for provision, so much suffering and starvation weren't felt."



Mt. Pleasant in Sanpete Valley



Bernard Snow



Sarah Gledhill

On arriving in Utah Edward and Betty learned their oldest daughter Sarah's whereabouts. Sarah was living up Weber Canyon where her second husband Bernard Snow was overseeing work on the Union Pacific railroad grade. She was cooking for the men with whom he had contracted.

When she and her first husband Edward Broadbent arrived in Utah in 1855, they had settled in Lehi in a dugout, then later worked for room and board there. Their next spring in Utah they moved to Manti as part of the pioneers settling that area, living in a one-room log cabin. She gave birth to two children in Manti, the second one dying a few hours after birth.

They then had moved to Gunnison as there was a chance to get land there. But in 1863 Edward drowned in the Sevier River from a cramp, swimming across to save settlers' cattle after a warning of an imminent Indian raid.

Sarah was expecting her third child at the time and went to live with her sister Mary in Mt. Pleasant until she could again take care of herself again. While working in Fountain Green in 1865 her latest-born child, now two years old, died.

In 1866 she married Bernard Snow, for time, as his fourth polygamous wife. She had been sealed to Edward in the Endowment House on Nov. 12, 1859.

. . . wed, and buried some children.



Elizabeth Handley & John
Edward Gledhill

Edward's and Betty's son John Edward and wife Elizabeth had arrived in Utah in 1862, six years before Edward and Betty. They were living in Gunnison in 1864. By 1868 they were living in Spring City with their two children.



William Gilbert & Mary
Gledhill Barton

Daughter Mary, who had traveled to Utah with John Edward in 1862, had married William Gilbert Barton. In 1868 they were living in Mt. Pleasant and had one son. Her husband William, son of Susannah Wilkinson and John Barton, was the uncle of Thomas' future wife.

Two months after Edward and Betty arrived in Utah, on December 1, 1868, Mary received her endowment and was sealed to her husband at the Endowment House, on the same day as her sister Ann.



Violet Gledhill

In January 1869 Edward, Violet and Joseph were at Bernard Snow's railroad camp with Sarah, probably working there. On March 29, 1869, at age 19, Violet married Bernard, becoming the sixth plural wife of Sarah's husband. He and Violet would have one son and one daughter, the little girl dying after birth.

Sadly, two days after Violet's marriage, on April 1, 1869, at age 23, Betsy died from "inflamed intestines."

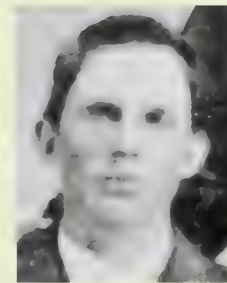


Amasa Scovill



Ann Gledhill

Two months after arriving in Mt. Pleasant, daughter Ann, at age 26, married Amasa Scovill on November 30, 1868 in Salt Lake City. She became his second plural wife and was 27 years younger than him. The next day she received her endowment and was sealed to Amasa at the Endowment House on December 1, 1868, same day as her sister Mary.



Peter Gottfredson



Betsy Gledhill

It was during the Christmas season of 1868 in Mt. Pleasant, a couple of weeks after Ann married, that Betsy met Peter Gottfredson, a friend of her brother John Edward. He courted her and intended to ask her to marry him, but wanted to earn more money first. When the spring of 1869 came, he went away to work, rounding up cattle. When he left Betsy was ill and he gave her \$10 to buy medicine.



Mt. Pleasant in Sanpete Valley

At the end of 1869 Sarah's and Violet's husband Bernard Snow was cut-off from the Church over words said when not being paid by Brigham Young for his railroad work. And nine months after Betsy's death, her sister Ann died from complications of child birth, on Jan. 5, 1870 at age 27, fourteen days after giving birth to a daughter.

After ten years in Mt. Pleasant,

The 1870 census indicates that Edward's and Betty's son Joseph was living in Springville with Sarah and Violet and their husband Bernard Snow. The two youngest Gledhill children, Amelia and Thomas, were living in Mt. Pleasant with their parents Edward and Betty in the First Ward area.

Andrew Madsen: 1870.

Jan. 1. The Weekly Tribune was issued in Salt Lake City and circulated in Sanpete.

Jan. 10. Last rail of the Utah Central railroad was laid and last spike driven by Brigham Young. Many residents of Sanpete valley assisted in building this road.

February 11. Spring City was incorporated by act of the legislature.

February 12. Woman Suffrage bill passed the legislature and was signed by Acting Governor S. A. Mann.

May 20. A band of Indians came to Manti and made a treaty with President Orson Hyde.

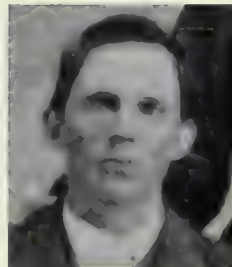
June 18. John Stuart, of Fairview, was convicted of killing an Indian girl and sentenced to be shot July 11th.

June 25. John Stuart broke jail and escaped.

July. Grasshoppers came so thick as to darken the sun's rays, and did much damage.

Aug. 1. Women voted for the first time. Returns were: W. H. Hooper, for Delegate to Congress, 1650;

Peter "Pete" Gottfredson courted Amelia during the winter of 1871-2 and they were married in the Endowment House April 22, 1872. He also had Betsy sealed to him at the same time, with Amelia serving as proxy. Peter was 26 and Amelia was 17.



Peter Gottfredson



Amelia Gledhill



Thomas Gledhill

Thomas cut railroad ties and worked with the railroad. He also began a lifetime association with Pete Gottfredson.

Five months after Pete & Amelia's wedding, when Thomas was 16 years old, he was present for the last fatality of the Black Hawk War on September 26, 1872. He was helping Peter Gottfredson haul logs down from a sawmill owned by brother-in-law Bernard Snow three miles east of Spring City. A man and his son left the mill heading for town before the Pete and Thomas were ready to go. The father and son were ambushed by Indians. The man, Dan Miller, was found by Peter and Thomas shortly afterwards, seriously wounded. He died as they were taking him to Spring City.

Another peace treaty with the Indians was signed, again at Mt. Pleasant in 1872. This ended the Black Hawk War, where 72 settlers and at least 122 Indians were killed, with the destruction of thousands of dollars of property and a cost to the territory of at least \$1,121,037.



MEMBERS OF THE BRASS BAND 1869

Mt. Pleasant Main Street, 1869



Mt. Pleasant Ward building, where the Gledhills attended church, and the Social Hall, where Thomas' future mother-in-law Catherine Barton Ivie was often in dramatic productions

. . . they moved to Vermillion.

When he was 19, in 1875, Thomas went to Vermillion in Sevier County to live with Peter Gottfredson and Amelia, his sister, staying in their log cabin. Gottfredson had been called by Brigham Young to settle along the river there. [Vermillion/Sigurd is the next town just northeast of Venice, UT.] All of Edward and Betty's children eventually moved to Vermillion except Mary, who remained in Mt. Pleasant until very late in life when she moved to Springville, UT. One history reports that between 1877-1878 John Edward, Joseph, Thomas, Sarah and Violet moved to Vermillion.

In 1876 Vermillion applied for a school district and Joseph Gledhill became the first teacher there. Around 1877-1878 Joseph Gledhill probably married Martha Rebecca Acord from Spring City. [Martha's mother was the one who laid out the body of Dan Miller, the man Pete and Thomas had found attacked by Indians.] Their first child was born in August 1878 in nearby Glenwood. Later two children were born in Mt. Pleasant, but all the rest of his children were born in Vermillion starting in 1886. He and Rebecca were endowed and sealed together in the Manti Temple on Nov. 20, 1889.

In 1877 daughter Sarah with her two children came from Salt Lake to live in Vermillion. Sarah's family lived for a time with the Gottfredsons, before the Gottfredson rock home was completed. Sarah's daughter Minnie Snow reports that her Aunt Violet was in Vermillion before them.

On the 1880 census Sarah gave her name as Sarah Broadbent and indicated she was divorced. Her sister Violet, also divorced, listed her last name as Gledhill, and indicated that she was teaching school.

The 1880 Census shows Thomas at age 23 living in Vermillion in his own place. Thomas' daughter Ida reports: "Thomas brought his parents [Edward and Betty] from Mt. Pleasant to live there." A dugout was made for them in a high bank between Thomas' and James Oscar Ivie's homes until the three brothers could built them an adobe house. The adobe house was north of Vermillion on a three-corner piece of ground "where the railroad and highway run today." Minnie reported that Peter Gottfredson and brother bought the property for them. Records indicate that Edward applied for a homesteading patent on 160 acres north of the town.

Mary remained in Mt. Pleasant. Her husband William Gilbert Barton had been cut-off from the church for apostasy in February 1878.



Peter Gottfredson and Amelia Gledhill, probably in 1882, with children, James Edward, William Hans, and Arthur. They had lost two children before this photo,



Joseph Gledhill and Martha Rebecca Acord with their first four children, probably in 1889.

The first settlers of "Neversweat,"



The United States of America,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Homestead Certificate No. 4309
Application 7590

Whereas, There has been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved 20th May, 1862, "To secure Homesteads to actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of the Heirs of Edward Gledhill deceased, has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the South-East-quarter of the South-East-quarter of Section twenty-four, and the North-East-quarter of Section twenty-five in Township twenty-two South of Range two West and the lot numbered four of Section nineteen, and the lot numbered one of Section thirty in Township twenty-two South of Range one West of Salt Lake Meridian in Utah Territory containing one hundred and sixty acres

according to the Official Plat of the survey of said Land, returned to the General Land Office by the surveyor General.

Now know ye that there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said Heirs of Edward Gledhill deceased the tract of Land above described: To have and to hold the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Heirs of Edward Gledhill deceased and to their heirs and assigns forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agriculture, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law.

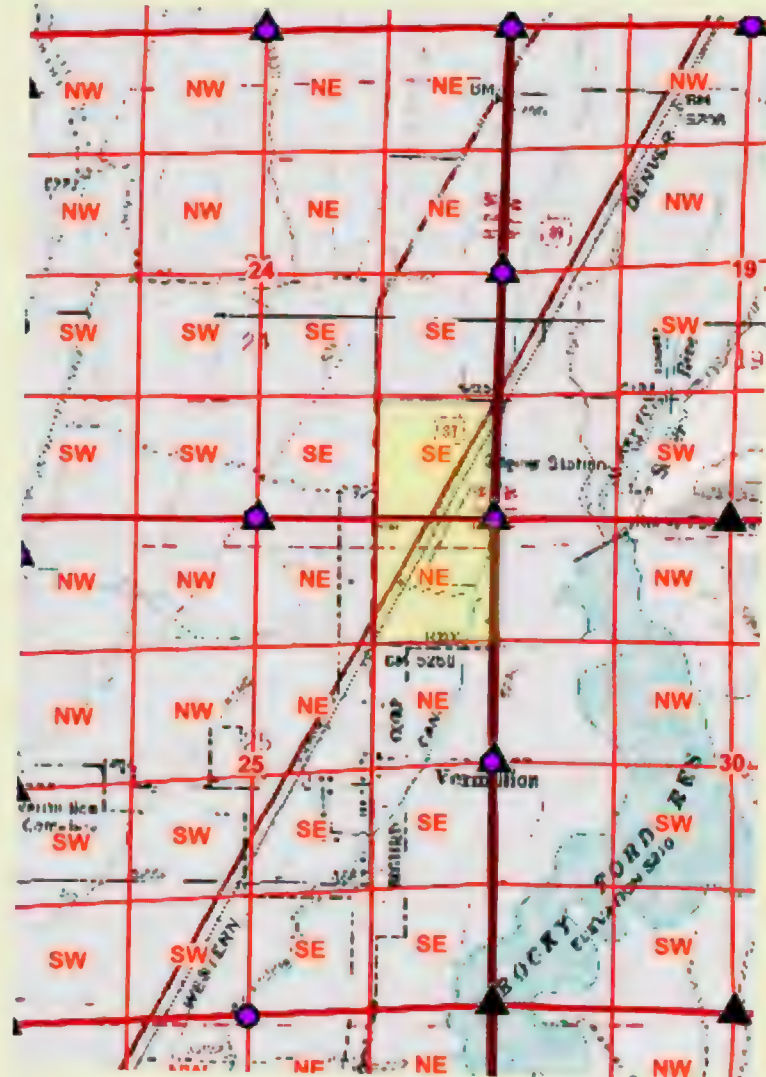
In testimony whereof, I, Benjamin Harrison, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth

By the President: Benjamin Harrison
By M. McKean, Secretary.
Jm. Townsend, Recorder of the General Land Office.



Neversweat was Vermillion's first name from <https://onlineutah.us/vermillionhistory.shtml>. John W. Van Cott reports this and that Brigham Young suggested the name change to reflect the color of the mountains.



Located of Edward Gledhill's land north of Vermillion

Patent for Edward Gledhill's land, awarded his heirs on Jan. 14, 1891

. . . as the town was first known,

Peter Gottfredson was called as the Presiding Elder in 1876, and then the first bishop of Vermillion. When asked how large his ward was, Peter is reported as saying "seven miles long and one house wide."

Sarah's family eventually settled in the "up-town" part of Vermillion, later named Sigurd. Sarah's daughter Minnie Snow described life in Vermillion as she knew it growing up:

"The ride 'up town' was made through a dense willow patch that was full of wild animals--mountain lions, wild cats, or bobcats, coyotes and badgers, etc. There were also birds--hundreds of them. I can hear them yet. . . . And wild roses lined the road on both sides. We called it 'Lover's Lane.' The older settlers will remember that road or land and the deep chuck holes full of the fine powder-like red dust. . . .

"The town depended on the two streams that came out of north and south Cedar Ridge canyons for irrigation, and the north end for drinking, before the canal was made. The canal was no good to drink.

"Uncle Pete dug a well by his house and all the families in the north end of town got their culinary water from this well. No wonder they were lucky to get one bath a week when the water had to be drawn from this well with a large roller and crank and one bucket at first. Later they used two buckets on a large pulley. The water in this well was very hard." Later water from the well on the property Edward and Betty lived on was "nice water."

"The south end, Sigurd, got their drinking water from the river. They would dig a hole in the shade of the bank or willows in the mud or quick sand and the water would seep or filter up and be very cold and clear. Contraptions were built to stand on and let the bucket down and draw up with a rope in some cases."

At the beginning the only feed they had for their cattle was chaff that had some grain still attached and willows. Later Peter Gottfredson bought some alfalfa seed. Minnie write: *"Uncle Pete heard about a plant that would make excellent feed for cattle. He and [two others] sent for this seed and he planted his just back of the house on a choice piece of ground; and how it did grow! In no time it was two feet tall. This was the first alfalfa raised in the Sevier Valley."*

At dances Peter Gottfredson played the fiddle, and later John Gledhill played fiddle, and Joe Gledhill played the accordion. Sometimes Thomas also played.



View of up-town Vermillion, later named Sigurd

View of Sigurd from the Sigurd Cemetery

. . . it is here Tom brings Belle,

Ida reports: "From 1877 to 1880 Thomas freighted supplies to the mining towns of Silver Reef, Utah and Pioche, Nevada. He and Pete were partners in the effort. They freighted hay, grain, butter, and eggs to the mine area and did most of their traveling at night to keep the food fresher. One time they were able to sell their hay for \$125 ton.

"Thomas also made many trips back to Mt. Pleasant and on one of those trips he met Lilly Belle Ivie [daughter of John Lehi Ivie and Mary Catherine Barton]. He courted her. They fell in love and were married in Pete's cabin in Vermillion on January 8, 1882. He was 25 years old and she was 16. Belle's father John Lehi Ivie and his third wife Violet Gledhill were the witnesses for the marriage." John L. Ivie and Violet had been married for about three months at that time and lived in Vermillion.

Thomas Gledhill and Lilly Belle Ivie were sealed together at the Endowment house on Oct. 8, 1882. Gledhill records indicate that mother Betty Gledhill received her endowment a day later on Oct 9, 1882.

Ida continues: "They made their first home in Mt. Pleasant and Thomas got a job carrying the mail between Mt. Pleasant and Manti. [Thomas is mentioned, as well as his mother-in-law Mary Catherine Ivie, as one of the actors in Mt. Pleasant's social hall performances.] Their first child, Thomas Ray, was born to them there. After a year and a half they moved back to Vermillion. Thomas took up 160 acres of land, some on the hillside and some on the river bottom near the Rocky Ford over the Sevier River. They build a log cabin just below the ford."



Thomas Gledhill and Lilly Belle Ivie



John Lehi Ivie and Violet Gledhill.

On September 14, 1881 Violet married John Lehi Ivie in Salt Lake. They were sealed in the Endowment House on December 8, 1881, at which time they also had sealed to John Lehi Ivie Violet's sister Sophia, who had died in Nebraska in 1862 coming to Zion.

Ivie's first wife Mary Catherine Barton, was the mother of Lilly Belle Ivie. She left John Lehi Ivie sometime after June 1, 1880 and married Lyman Peters Feb. 14, 1881 in Provo. "She was later resealed to John Levi Ivie after her death, 24 Dec 1888. She told her son, James, that she regretted leaving John Levi Ivie. She thought more of his little finger than all of Lyman Peters." [Family records of John Barton family from John Barton Family Bible. Also family records of Amy Ballif and Sylvester Aaron Barton.]

Ivie's second wife Maryette Carter was married to William Abner Haws in 1870.

... and they help build the town.

(4-772 a.)

The United States of America,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Homestead Certificate No. 6050
 Application 9742

Whereas, There has been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the acts of Congress approved 30th May, 1862, "To secure Homesteads to actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of Thomas Gledhill has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the South half of the North East quarter of Section nineteen in Township twenty-two South of Range one West of Salt Lake Meridian in T12S R1W containing eighty acres

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of said Land, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General.

Now know ye that there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said Thomas Gledhill the tract of Land above described, **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said tract of Land with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Thomas Gledhill and to his heirs and assigns forever, subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law, and **there is reserved** from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

In testimony whereof, William McKinley, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

By the President, William McKinley

By J. M. McKean, Secretary.
C. A. Brush, Recorder of the General Land Office.

The patent for homesteaded land ownership, consummated 1898 for Thomas Gledhill, shows ownership for the "South half of the North East quarter of Section 19 in Township 22, South of Range 1, West of Salt Lake Meridian in Utah and contains 80 acres."

Names On Document

☒ GLEDHILL, THOMAS

Miscellaneous Information

Land Office: Salt Lake City
 US Reservations: Yes
 Mineral Reservations: No
 Tribe: ---
 Militia: ---
 State In Favor Of: ---
 Authority: May 20, 1862: Homestead EntryOriginal (12 Stat. 392)
 General Remarks: ---

Military Rank: ---

Document Numbers

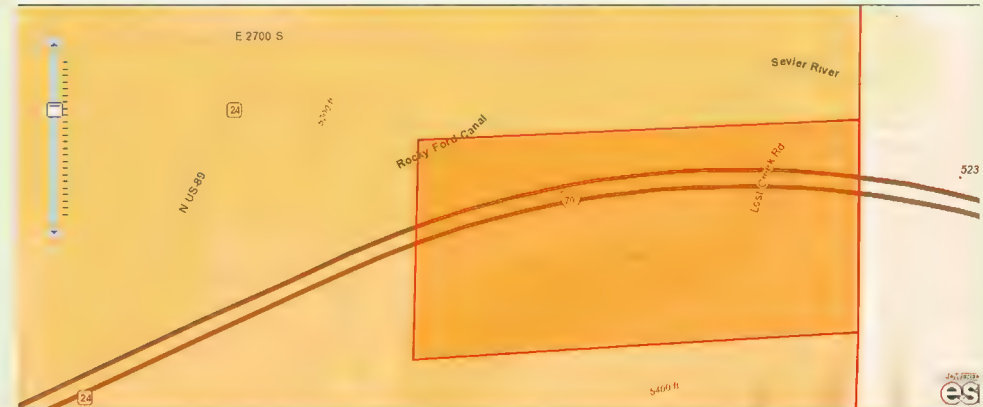
Document Nr: 6050
 Misc. Doc. Nr: 9742
 BLM Serial Nr: UTUTAA 008170
 Indian Allot. Nr: ---
 Coal Entry. Nr: ---

Survey Information

Total Acres: 80.00
 Survey Date: ---
 Geographic Name: ---
 Metes/Bounds: No

Land Descriptions

Map	State	Meridian	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Section	Survey #	County
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UT	Salt Lake	022S - 001W	S1/2NE1/4	19		Sevier



Dark orange shows land purchased by Thomas Gledhill from the government Bureau of Land Management - General Land Office Records - -Patent records: https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession+UT0200__155&docClass=STA&sid=gddi5oa5.y2w#patentDetailsTabIndex=2

Though old, "Ned" worked stones . . .

Construction on the Manti Temple began April 30, 1877. Originally men donated their labor for the building of the temple. A temple donation of fifty cents a month was expected from all families.

The **Manti Temple Book**, printed in commemoration of 100 years of operations, reports that on May 21, 1878 it was decided by the "Temple Committee" to pay the laborers on the temple. Their "labor tithing and offering (for the Manti Temple construction) should be deducted from all wages paid."

The wages paid to the laborers:

- common laborers: 1.25 to 2.00 per day,
- men with teams: 2.50 to 2.50 per day
- quarrymen: 2.00 to 3.00 per day
- carpenters: 2.50 to 2.50 per day.

The 1880 Census shows Edward, age 69, and Betty, age 66, living in Mt. Pleasant. Edward is listed as a laborer who had been unemployed for five of the last twelve months.

Granddaughter Ida writes: "Ned was a stone mason and worked on the stones for the Manti Temple for a while and on some stones for a tabernacle. He was used to getting paid on Saturday night and paying his own bills. However, when working on the stones for the Manti Temple, the bishop paid him his salary, having already deducted out his tithing. This hurt Ned's pride and he nearly left the Church. But after a period of time he decided to remain a member of the Church."



Laborers on the Manti Temple, from the Manti Temple Book



Laborers on the Manti Temple, from the Manti Temple Book

. . . for the temple nearby.

The laying of rock was done during the warm weather. During the colder months rock was cut and made ready for work to resume in the spring.

Workers coming from other towns would live either in cabins in Manti or in their own covered wagons; or they walked from their homes. Many towns in the temple district built cabins on the street south of the temple to house men from their respective districts.

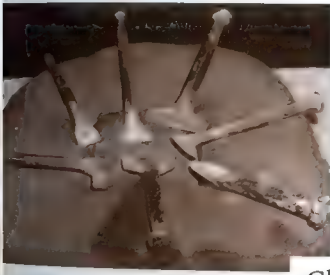
The men's hands were often raw and cracked. They would cover their hands with mutton tallow in the evening and wear socks over them so they could labor again the next day.

The last major stone was laid on July 30, 1886.

Stone working tools



Mallets



Chisels

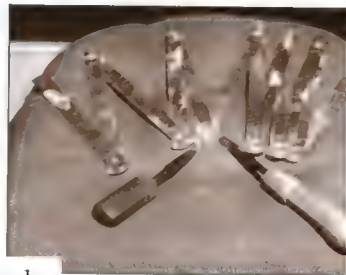


Photo from Manti Temple Book

Catching cold at his funeral, Mother Betty also died. They are buried at Sigurd,

Edward Gledhill and Charles Thornton were admitted to citizenship.

Deseret News, Nov. 10, 1886

The Manti Temple was dedicated in May 1888. It was two months after the dedication, at age 77, that Edward died in Vermillion from what was believed to be pneumonia. Betty died twelve days later, age 74, from a cold that she caught at Edward's funeral.

Thomas reports that his parents died "in full fellowship in the Church, believing we should all be reunited in the morning of the first resurrection."

Less than a year later John Edward took out his endowments at the Manti Temple on May 22, 1889 and was sealed to wife then. Temple work for Sophia was also done that day.

Then the next day, on May 23, 1889, temple work for Edward and Betty Gledhill was done and they were sealed together that day. Family Search indicates that also that day Sarah, John Edward, Sophia, Betsy, Violet, Joseph, Amelia and Thomas were sealed to their parents. [Ida reports that Mary was also there. Family Search indicates Mary was sealed to her parents on June 18, 1913.] The next day, on May 24, Ellen, William, Ann, and Alice were sealed to their parents.



Edward's first headstone in Sigurd



Betty's first headstone in Sigurd

. . . with family all around. Children and grandchildren also lay in this ground.

At the time of Betty's death, she had experienced not only the death of her husband, but also the deaths of six children and seven grandchildren.

At the deaths of Betty and Edward, they had 35 grandchildren, with later a total of 50 grandchildren being born into their family. In 1893 Amelia died after giving birth to a stillborn girl. In 1900 Violet died because of her heart while at Fish Lake. She was buried in Richfield. Sarah died four months later on October 1, 1900 in Sigurd. John Edward died in 1911 in Vermillion; Mary in 1912 in Springville; and Joseph Gledhill in 1928 in San Diego. Being the youngest, it is not surprising that Thomas lived to see all these deaths.

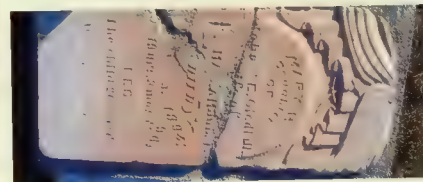
Buried in the Sigurd cemetery are also Edward's and Betty's daughters Sarah G. Broadbent and Amelia Gottfredson, with four of her children: Maud, Rosella Ann, Ethel, and stillborn girl; John Edward Gledhill's daughter Mary; three children of Joseph Gledhill: Cyrus, Homer, Mary; and the family of Thomas' son Herbert France Gledhill.



Amelia's first headstone in Sigurd



Sarah's headstone in Sigurd



John Edward's daughter Mary's headstone in Sigurd



Probably Maud Gottfredson



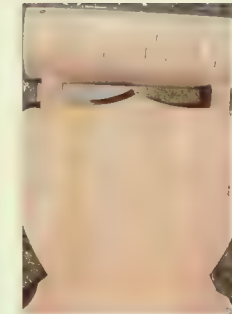
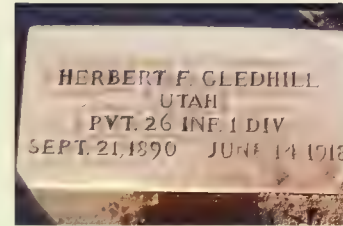
Son of Joseph & Martha Gledhill



Son of Joseph & Martha Gledhill



Daughter of Joseph & Martha Gledhill



Thomas' son Herbert France Gledhill's headstone in Sigurd, along with those of his wife Maggie and sons Max and Millan Gledhill



Carry on, Thomas Gledhill, along with sweet Belle.
Raise up your young family, six sons will be swell!



Thomas Ray Gledhill



Hugh Lafayette,
abt. 1889



John Ivo Gledhill, abt. 1896



Alden Oscar Gledhill, abt 1893



Herbert France Gledhill, abt. 1895

Thomas and Lilly Belle Gledhill's home in Vermillion for ten years, as oldest son Thomas Ray remembers, was a one-room log house, 28' by 40', that Thomas built with logs he cut. The room was petitioned off into bedrooms with calico. Here four more sons were born. Then they built a three-room family house and used the old one for a granary.

Ida writes: "From 1883 to 1892 [Thomas and Belle] worked their farm, built a frame house, and had five more sons: Hugh Lafayette, John Ivo, Alden Oscar, Herbert France, and Fred Ovi. . . .

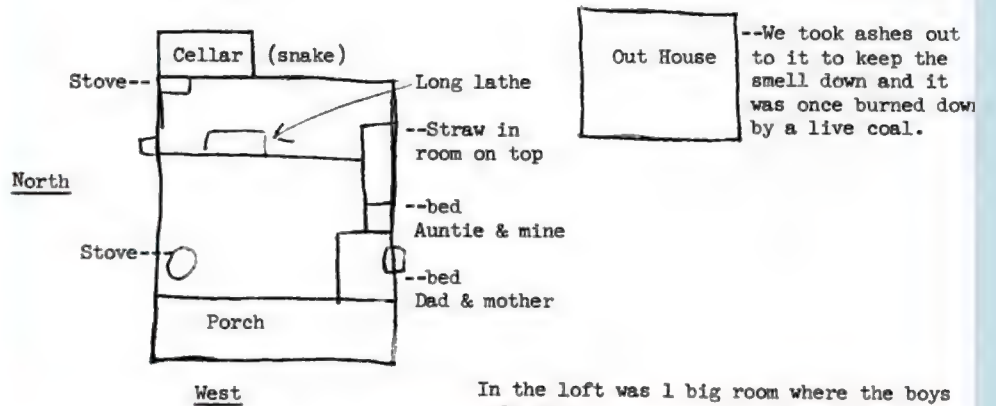
"A dugway ran along the south of the farm and many times people tipped over there and fell into the bushes or river and would have to be rescued, often at night.

"Belle was a good seamstress and made all the clothes for her family-coats, hats, pants, dresses, and anything else. . . . Her mother, who had gone to Idaho with Lyman Peters, lived near a mine, and the miners there would wear their clothes until they were dirty and then just throw them away. Her mother would pick up the dirty clothes, wash them, and then send them to Belle so she could make them into clothes for her family."

The home in this photo was built by Thomas and some friends, and was located north of Vermillion. The family lived here until 1901. It had a rock cellar, two rooms on the main floor, a loft [where the boys slept] and a long porch which faced the west. There were kerosene lamps in the downstairs. Ashes from the stove were dumped in the outhouse to control odor. Once a live coal burned down the outhouse.

In 1912 Alden and his wife Eva moved into this house. She records that the canal was west of the house and the Sevier River was south and east. Without a fence for the first two years, she lived in fear that her young son LaMar would get too near to the canal.

Father and some friends built the house where I was born. It was a frame house with a long porch on front.



In the loft was 1 big room where the boys slept.

Ida drew this map of the Gledhill's first home.



Thomas Gledhill's first home in Vermillion, Utah, abt 1899
James Oscar Ivie's family & John Lehi Ivie's 3rd family are visiting

Ida remembers: "In the evenings, as the cooling breezes came up and the river gurgled close by, the family would gather on the large porch which went across the front of our house, and 'while away' the warm twilight. With eight children there was always lively chatter to accompany the crickets that serenaded us each evening."

Relatively nearby lived Belle's brother James Oscar Ivie and his family. Their children were about the same ages as the Gledhill children. In the summer the whole family would go down to the river to swim, (and to bath). "Uncle Oscar" and his family would often join in the swim. Their families were close and shared many experiences and trials together.

When Tom married Belle Ivie, it was with love that was true.

Lilly Belle Ivie was born October 13, 1865 in Mt. Pleasant to John Lehi Ivie and Mary Catherine Barton. She was called Belle. Ida writes: *"Her oldest brother and two of her older sisters did not survive childhood so at the time of her birth the children in her family consisted of Mary Susannah, age 9; John Lafayette, age 4; and James Oscar, age 2."* Also living at Mt. Pleasant were both her grandparents--James Russell and Eliza McKee Fausett Ivie and John and Susannah Wilkerson Barton, three Ivie uncles, and a great uncle.

Her mother enjoyed being an actress in productions at the Social Hall, while her father served as floor manager. Her father was also a colonel in the militia during the Black Hawk War.

When she was six years old she was traveling in a wagon when Indians stopped them and showed hostile possibilities. One was drunk. The wagon was driven on at a living pace while, the children were hidden under a feather blanket and told not to make a sound that would reveal their presence. She was terribly frightened.

Another time her parents were gone at night and Belle was babysitting when she heard a noise downstairs. She found a room full of Indians, wanting her father. They left, but one of them kept leering at her. She carried with her all her life a fear of Indians and the dark. When Thomas was on his mission she kept Bro. Adshead out all night because she wasn't sure who he was.

Ida tells the following:

"When [Belle] was 13 or 14 she had a dream about the end of the world that frightened her greatly. She saw a terrible storm, saw the earth shake and rocks fall on people. She saw people kneel and beg to be killed by the rocks and the storm. She saw that her mother was in the group. After a time the tempest stilled and bright lights came. After she had told her father of the dream he called her mother over to hear it too. Her mother cried and confessed some of her sins."

Ida continues: *"Later on Belle's parents decided that they would separate, her mother was going to go to Carey, Idaho with Lyman Peters, who had been a business partner with her father. The children were given the choice of which parent they wanted to go with. The four youngest went with their mother and the older ones, including Belle, stayed with their father in Mt. Pleasant."*

"When she was 15 years old, Belle moved to Chester, which was about 10 miles away, to teach school, even though she did not have much education herself. She lived with her older sister Susannah, who was married to John Heninger. However he was determined to have Belle as his second wife, so about a year later, to get away from him, she moved back to Mt. Pleasant."



Lilly Belle Ivie, 1880, age 15

It was after that when she met Thomas Gledhill and she married at age 17. *"The night of their wedding they had a wedding dance, and Belle danced and danced, though her shoes were too small and her feet hurt terribly. She was proud of her small feet and always wore shoes too small to emphasize them. She had a lot of trouble with her feet in later years because of that."*

"She was proud of her appearance and did not feel dressed up without beads on. . . . She liked little touches of lace or buttons on her clothes to dress them up, and often wore flowers in her hair."

Then a call to a mission came out of the blue.

Belle gave birth to her sixth son. Fred Ovi, on August 28, 1892. Fourteen days later Thomas, at 36, received a call to go on a mission to England. He left two days after that on September 13. His brother-in-law James Oscar Ivie was called at the same time and they left together. Belle, age 27, was still confined to bed after the birth of their son Fred when he left.

Peter Gottfredson's second wife Alice wrote a farewell poem for them and it was read at their farewell party:

Brothers and sisters, dear friends one and all,
We've met here tonight you attention to call
To these brethren the time when from us they take leave
The gospel to the hearts more closely to cleave.

From wives, children and friends they sadly depart,
The thought of obedience foremost in their hearts.
To leave all that's dear in their own mountain home
And go far away among strangers to roam.

With Him for dependence in good or in ill
They trust all to God, his promises to fill
That their families will be blessed with food and with clothes,
That the destroyer will pass by them as it did those of old.

That the good spirit of heaven their stay will remain
And help them through trials their faith to maintain.
For the support of their families is indeed quite a load
Added to our dear sisters' already difficult road.

But how bravely they shouldered and carried it on.
Oh, tell it who will, there's no mortal who can.
Only that All Seeing Eye of our Creator above
Can tell what they suffered for His divine love. . . .



Thomas Gledhill



Lilly Belle Gledhill

Ida summarizes his journey to England as recorded in his missionary journal:

"After leaving Vermillion, he traveled by cart to Salina where he caught the train to Mt. Pleasant. He visited some relatives there and got a Patriarchal Blessing." He was promised in the blessing that if he was faithful, he would be saved from pestilence and disease, and would have power to stay the disease in the cities he served in to all that received his teachings.

"The next day he left on the train for Salt Lake City. In Salt Lake City he participated in the Republican convention, was instructed and set apart for his mission, and, while walking in the streets, met President Woodruff who told them about his mission to England."

He sailed back to England, leaving young Belle behind . . .

Ida continues: "Thomas left Salt Lake City for New York City by train on September 17, 1892. He stopped in Chicago long enough to go see the grounds of the World's Fair, and finally arrived in New York on September 22. . . . He then left New York City on the ship 'Wisconsin' at 10 a.m. on September 25 for Liverpool, England. The passage was somewhat stormy, and he was seasick for part of it, but not as seasick as some of the other missionaries with whom he was traveling. He arrived in Liverpool on October 5, 1892 and was assigned to labor in the Manchester Conference in the city of Oldham where he had lived as a boy. The whole journey was 6,125 miles."

Columbian Exposition-- World Fair in Chicago, 1892-1893-- Thomas visited here on the way to England for his mission.



42 Islington, Liverpool, England
European Mission Headquarters,
1855 to 1904

. . . with six boys to feed, and farmland to mind.

Thomas had rented his farm to a neighbor. But the neighbor wasn't much of a farmer, and the rent wasn't enough to feed the family. Belle and family were pressed for money all the time that Thomas was gone. She would sew and knitted socks. She made soap for her family and sold it to others for a bit of money. She churned butter from the cows and sold that and eggs to the store.

Ida shares: *"While Thomas was gone on his mission, Belle's sister [May] spent much time with her. One time when May was staying with her, they were awakened in the night by strange noises. Belle lit the lamp, and they discovered a young skunk in the room. Neither dared put a foot on the floor, but May crawled over the bed and chairs to the cupboard to get an egg. She broke it into a saucer and put strychnine on the egg. Then she placed the saucer on the floor and crawled back over the chairs to the bed. The skunk ate the egg and soon died. After that the cat's hole was plugged a little better, so no more skunks would get in."*

Belle's brother James Oscar Ivie helped as he could. A Bro. Adshead brought flour, shoes, cheese and helped out in times of need.



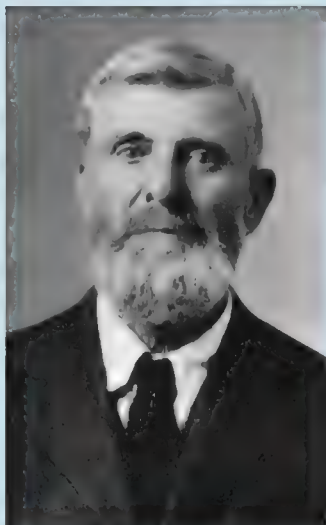
Children of Thomas and Lilly Belle Ivie Gledhill children, about 1893--Left to right: Alden Oscar, Thomas Ray, Herbert France, John Ivo, Fred Ovi, Hugh Lafayette

Be brave, our dear Thomas, you have friends at your side.

While laboring in Oldham Thomas visited places and relatives from his childhood. As a missionary he lived at 7 Ripponden Road, about a 15 minute walk from the center of town. The house he had been born in was torn down. He searched for the Radcliffe Factory, but it had been torn down and now had a "founder of Platt Bros." on the land. He visited St. James School where he used to play. Little Moor Lane, where they had lived, had the same three houses standing there. He visited Greenacres Cemetery where he found "a good many names on tomb stones that [he was] acquainted with."

Ida relates: *"A promise had been given to Thomas in his patriarchal blessing that he should be delivered 'from pestilence and disease. Plagues shall be stayed at your word.'"* The Black Small Pox epidemic broke out in England while he was there. Those who had been exposed were put in quarantine in a walled enclosure. Usually one in three people infected with smallpox died.

"Thomas was able to go in and bless the afflicted church members, and as he passed by, other people would put their hands out to touch him, believing that they would be healed. All the Saints who were quarantined survived."



Serving with Thomas in Oldham was T. G. Humphrey of Salina.



Companion Miles Archibald Romney was the son of Miles Park Romney who had baptized Thomas as an eight year old in England.



Missionary companion Joseph Ogden

The Millennial Star of 1893, page 616, gives a report of the missionary efforts for the previous six months in the Manchester Conference, of which Oldham was a part: *ending June 20, 1893--Seventies 9; Elders 23; Priests 7; Teachers 2; members 146; indoor meetings 211; outdoor members 14; tracts distributed 2,750; books sold and distributed 148; Sunday School sessions 25.*

The Manchester Conference was held at 18 Hanshaw Street, Oldham, Sunday August 20, 1892, with Thomas Gledhill being present: *"Three interesting meetings were held, which were well attended by both Saints and strangers. The speakers were filled with the Holy Spirit and instructions were given which edified and strengthened the Saints."*

A welcome sight on Thomas' doorstep one day was a new missionary companion named Joseph Ogden. Thomas knew Joseph Ogden as a boy in Oldham. They had emigrated to Utah on the same ship and wagon company. Joseph lent Thomas \$100 during this time. Joseph would later be one of the speakers at Thomas' funeral.

When Joseph Ogden died in Sept. 9, 1947 he was the oldest resident of Richfield. Joseph died from injuries sustained while he was crossing the street pushing a wheelbarrow of produce. He was struck by a truck, driven by an 18 year old.

Be brave, dear Belle, the Lord will provide!



Thomas Gledhill

Ida reports that Belle "always had faith that money would be provided when they needed it, and many people were kind to her, giving her food, clothing, and money. But it was really a hard time and many times she told of being down to their last food, and going to the door to find a sack of flour or other food left there by known, or sometimes unknown, friends. She always felt that they would have enough, and also keep well, while her husband was gone. And they did.

"One time Belle was down to her last five dollars. Thomas needed money; she owed tithing; and her sons needed shoes. She started to town to buy shoes in her old one-horse cart. But after going several miles, she decided that she really should pay the tithing, [so] she turned back. It took all the strength she had, and when she got back her boys were very disappointed.

"But the next morning, when she awoke, she found a sack of clothing and a sack of flour on the doorstep. In the top of the sack she found a note saying that this was a gift from a friend. There was also some money with the note. This was cause for great rejoicing and giving of thanks."



Lilly Belle Ivie Gledhill

Mission completed, kept healthy and well, Thomas left with many people whose souls had swelled . . .

At the end of his mission Thomas was a leader of 48 emigrant saints from England to Salt Lake City. Ida writes: Among the immigrants were Thomas's converts Steve and Eliza Betty, Tom and Alice Nelson, the Jimmy Walker family, and the Sainsbury family.

Tom and Alice Nelson lived with Thomas's family for the first while after getting to Utah. They were eager to learn about their new home. One day Alice came back to the house from exploring with a whole lapful of little black and white kittens that she had found. They were skunks and she and Tom got real scented up before things were finally taken care of.

LIST OF SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS PER S.S. "CITY OF ROME."						
Miss Sarah Acheson Mr. Joseph Argyle Mr. Francis Armstrong Miss Sarah E. Ayre Master William Ayre Mrs. Andrew Baird Master Andrew Baird Master Daniel Baird Mr. William Barelay Miss Helen W. Bayne Mrs. Caroline Bell Miss Eliza Bennett Mr. Edward Bennett Miss Ida Bing Miss Pauline Bing Miss Jenny L. Blair Miss Margaret Blaney Miss Maggie Boyd Miss Rose Bradley Miss Anne Brady Miss Isa Bredden Miss Maggie Breen Miss Rose A. Brennan Miss Agnes Brown Mrs. J. G. Brown Miss Ellen Burns Mrs. C. M. Cairns Miss Elizabeth Cannon Miss Marion Cameron Mr. James Carroll Mr. Ernest Castleton Mr. John Cathcart Mr. P. Chalmers Miss Maggie Chittick Miss Kate Chittick Mrs. Agnes Clark Master Andrew Clark Miss Margaret Cleary Miss B. Conway Mr. S. N. Cook	Mrs. J. Cousin Mrs. William Cowie Miss Mary Cowie Master Edward Cowie Miss Anne Cowie Miss Bridget Crossin Miss Lizzie Daley Mr. James Davidson Miss Mary Davidson Mr. John Davis Miss Mary Devlin Miss Nellie Devitt Miss Bella Devitt Mr. James E. Dick Mrs. Kate Dobbie Miss Susie Dobbie Miss Kate Donohue Mr. James Douglas Miss Isa C. Duncan Mr. J. A. Dunn Mr. J. P. Dunn Miss Ann Dunn Miss Ada Dunn Mr. Maxwell Edgar Mr. James Edgar Rev. Mr. Edgar Miss Selina Eliason Miss Isa. Elliott Miss Leah Elliott Mr. William Elliott Mrs. Hannah Elliott Miss Hannah Elliott Miss Otelia S. Ehnen Mrs. Rosa Elswood Miss Mary A. Elswood Master John Elswood Miss Anna O. Erikson Mr. Henry Evers Miss Sarah Featherson Mr. T. E. Filmer	Miss J. Emma Findlater Mrs. Anne Fitzhenry Miss E. M. Forbes Miss Maria Forsyth Miss Mary Foy Miss Katie Foy Miss J. Foyle Miss Fraser Mrs. Maria Francis Miss Mary E. Francis Mrs. Mary Furey Mrs. Michael Gallagher Miss Michael Gallagher Miss Rose Gallagher Miss J. Garden Mrs. Eliza Gennell Mrs. Janet Gilchrist Master Arthur Gilchrist Mr. John Gillespie Miss Annie Gilmour Miss Walter Girdlestone Mr. Thomas Gledhill Mrs. A. C. Goodall Mrs. Gordon Mrs. Mary Grant Mrs. Charles Grosinick Mrs. Louise Grosinick Miss Mary Haffy Miss Ellen Hamilton Miss Kate Hanlon Mrs. Hannon Miss Annie Hannon Miss J. Ellen Hannon Miss Peter Hansen Miss Maggie Hanratty Miss Mary Heaslip Mr. H. Hegge Miss Elvira Hedlund Miss William Henderson Miss Annie E. Hill	Mrs. S. Hogg Miss Mary Holland Miss Magdalene Hopkirk Mr. Colin Hornal Mrs. Hornal Mrs. Maria Horster Miss Maggie Hughes Miss Jane Hunter Mr. J. P. Hutton Mr. William Irwin Miss Eliza Jameson Miss Anne Jensen Miss Maren Jespersen Miss Sarah Johanson Miss Lydia Johnson Miss Alma Johnson Miss V. Johnston Mr. Samuel Johnston Mr. James Johnston Mrs. Elma Jonsson Miss Hilda Jonsson Master Jons Jonsson Miss Hanna Jonsson Master Albert Jonsson Miss Alma Jonsson Mrs. Jane Kane Mrs. Jane Kerr Master Hugh Kerr Miss Jennie Kerr Master Henry Kerr Mrs. Kerr Master James Kerr Miss Sarah Kerr Miss Ida Kellbey Mr. Thomas Kettle Mrs. Georgina Kirk Mr. J. Kirk Mr. Jacob Kilworth Mrs. Kilworth Miss Edna Kilworth	Miss Bertha Kilworth Mrs. Gunilla J. Kim Miss Anna Kim Master Johan Kim Master Frans Kim Miss Alma Kim Miss Ester Kim Mr. James Knibbs Mrs. Knibbs Master J. A. Knibbs Miss Ann J. Knox Mrs. Christina Knox Mr. Joseph Kominek Miss Maggie Kyle Miss Mary Laney Mr. David H. Lewis Mrs. M. Lewis Mr. John Lewis Miss Agnes Lindsay Miss Jane Livingstone Miss Agnes H. Mabini Miss Agnes Marshall Mr. John Marshall Mrs. Marshall Master John Marshall Master Walk. Marshall Miss Elsie Marshall Mr. John Marshall Mrs. Milns Miss Margaret Milns Miss Margaret Mitchell Mr. Nils Monsson Miss Isa Montgomery Miss Cath. Moran Miss Janet W. Morris Mrs. Alex. Morrison Miss M. Morrison Miss Cissie Morrison Miss Rose Morrison Mr. James Morton	Miss Mary Murdock Miss Rose Mulligan Mr. Charles M'Allister Miss K. M'Allister Miss Sarah M'Caffrey Miss Teresa M'Caffrey Miss Margaret M'Cann Mr. William M'Clement Mr. Robert M'Conn Miss Kate M'Connell Miss Teresa M'Connell Mr. Robert M'Cracken Mrs. S. J. M'Cracken Mrs. R. W. M'Cullagh Master R. M'Cullagh Master W. M'Cullagh Miss Elsie M'Culloch Mr. Donald M'Donald Mrs. Catherine M'Donald Miss Catherine M'Donald Miss Mary M'Gerrald Mrs. M'Gillivray Miss M'Gillivray Mr. John M'Gillivray Mrs. M'Gillivray Miss Marjorie M'Gillivray Miss M'Gowan Mr. John M'Guigan Miss Susan M'Guigan Miss Annie M'Guigan Mr. John V. M'Ilvenna Miss Helen M'Innes Mrs. M. M'Kibben Master Robert M'Kibben Miss Sarah M'Kinney Miss Agnes M'Lauchlan Mr. Peter M'Laughlin Mrs. M. M'Laughlin Master Jos. M'Laughlin Mrs. Mary E. M'Laughlin	Mr. John M'Laughlin Mr. Alexander M'Lean Miss Ellen M'Manus Miss Mary M'Manus Miss Tullie M'Murray Miss Lizzie M'Murray Mr. R. H. M'Nally Mr. John M'Nally Master Daniel M'Nally Master John M'Nally Mr. James M'Neil Mr. William M'Nino Miss Annie M'Nulty Mr. M'Rae Mrs. M'Rae Miss Maggie M'Williams Mr. Thomas W. Nelson Mrs. Alice Nelson Miss Annie Nickle Miss Mary O'Keefe Miss Mary Oliver Miss Annie Oliver Miss Pauline Olsen Mr. Frederick Olsen Mr. Frederik Ottesen Mr. Robert Pearce Mrs. F. Pfeifer Master Leslie Pfeifer Miss Maud Pfeifer Mrs. Eliza Philips Mr. James Playdon Mrs. J. Pollock Miss Allison Pollock Mr. William Pollock Mr. Thomas Pollock Master John Pollock Mrs. Martha Porter Master Andrew Porter Master Jasp. Porter Miss M. Pratt
J. M. CRAWFORD, Surgeon.		H. M. MURRAY, Purser.		CHAS. GORDON, Chief Steward.		Matrons—Mrs. CORSON and Miss SPENCE.

Latter-day saints traveling to Utah with Thomas on his return from his mission. They departed from Greenhook near Glasgow on September 28, 1894 on the ship the "City of Rome"

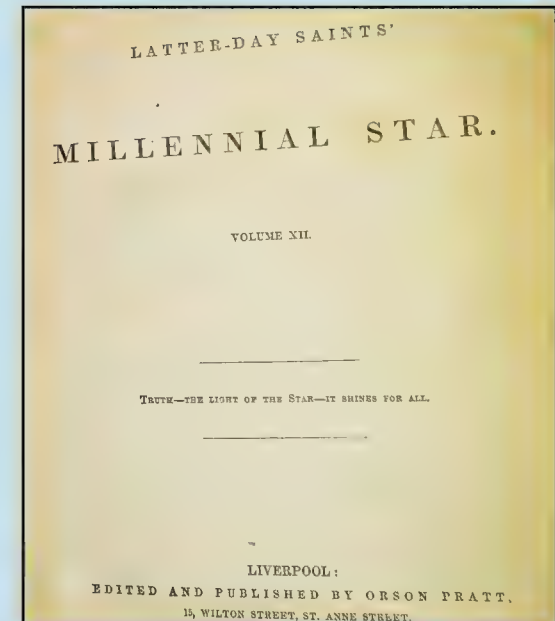
From the words of his preaching and the efforts of others To gather in Israel, their sisters and brothers.

Thomas returned home with a 1950 Millennial Star volume given him by a woman who had known his family before the Gledhills left England. She had had the book for 25 years, but had to hide it from her husband who was bitter against the Church.

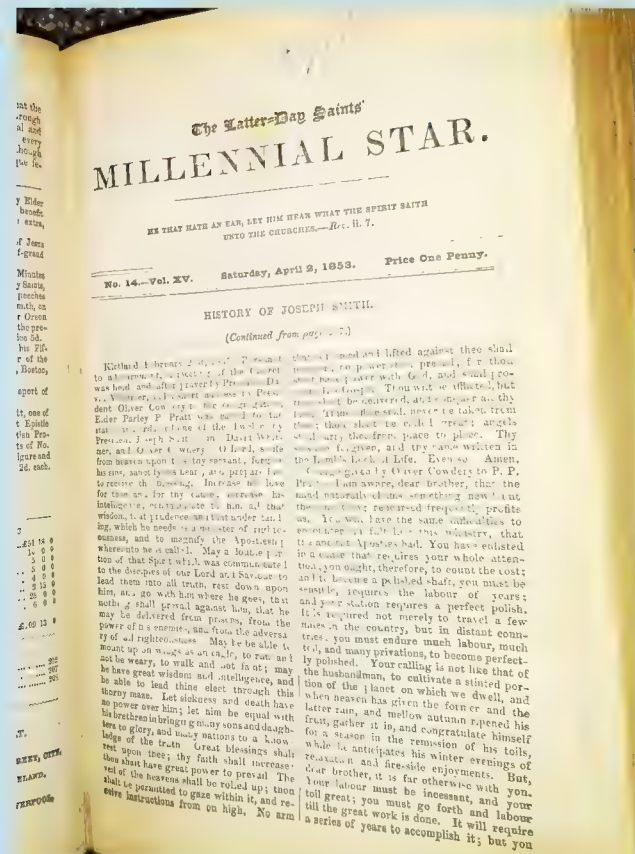
Thomas had, at the time of his death, a 1853 volume of the Millennial Star, published in England four years after his father Edward had joined the Church, and a 1893 volume containing his name and reporting on his mission activities.



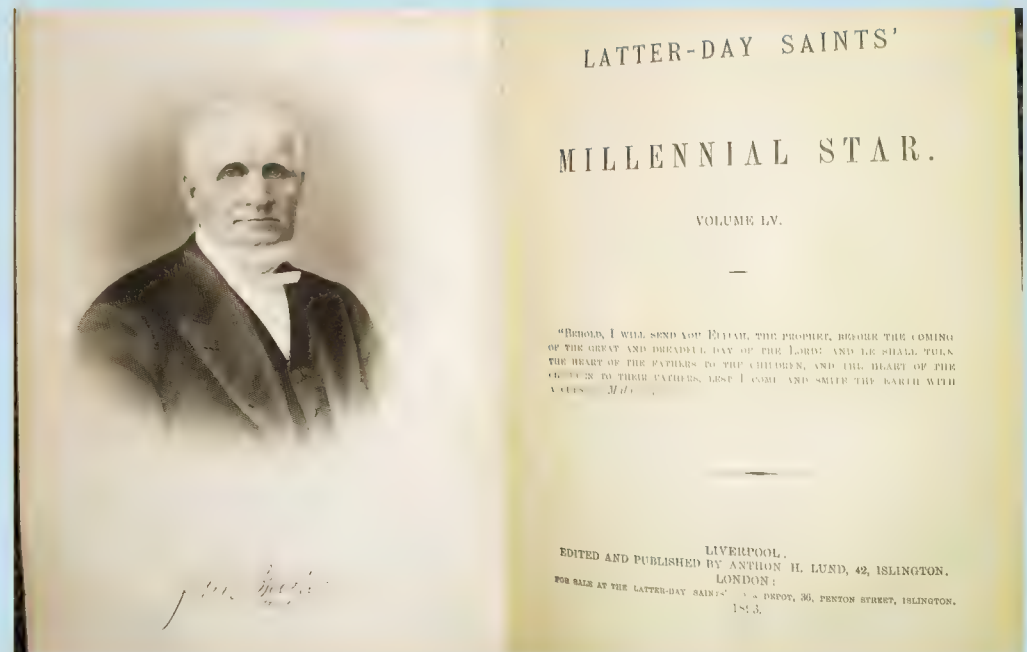
Thomas Gledhill's 1853, 1893, 1950 editions of the Millennial Star, in possession of great-grandson Randall Lloyd Christensen



Page from the 1850 Millennial Star



Page from the 1853 Millennial Star



Page from the 1893 Millennial Star

When united again, the Lord's promise was won--



James Oscar Ivie and Annie C. Mortenson back,
front, their children Lloyd and Mattie, 1902.
Mattie would die in January 1906 at age 7 from
diphtheria

James Oscar Ivie, Belle's brother and their closest neighbor, had gone on a mission the same time as Thomas. He wrote this about it: There were 6 missionaries called from Vermillion Ward to go to different parts that fall. Thomas Gledhill (my brother-in-law) to go to England, August Malmquist to go to Sweden, Frank Nebeker to go to New Ze[a]land, myself to the Southern States. The other [two] didn't go on their missions.

Having disposed of much cattle and sheep to get ready for the mission, the time had arrived to leave my family and go to the Southern States. I left the wife with some money and wheat enough to bread them for the year.

[Ma never com]plained or wrote me discouraging letters but always encouraging me in the mission. Had I of known her true situation I might have asked to be released but thank the Lord for the experience we both had and we stood faithful to the gospel cause and we gained a testimony of God's work and had our prayers answered in many ways.

Ma told me after I returned home of being out of flour and didn't know where the next meal was coming from. She laid the matter before the Lord in earnest prayer and before night Jacob Dastrup and wife came in a wagon, brought her a sack of flour and provisions that lasted them for some time; her prayers were answered.

[One of the men who had been called on a mission but didn't go] told me after I got back if he had went when called, he would have been ahead as he lost his store, cattle and farm and was left single handed in the two years I was gone. The other man that didn't go didn't fare any better.



Belle's brother, James Oscar Ivie, left, as a
missionary in the Southern States Mission,
about 1903

Belle gave birth to three girls, after bearing six sons.

Thomas returned home to Vermillion at 9:00 pm on October 11, 1894, to find his wife "quite sick." He had been gone two years minus one month.

Their first daughter, after having six sons, was born on his return from his mission. Ida Belle, our fore-mother, was born January 28, 1896 in Vermillion. Thomas was promised in a patriarchal blessing he received before going on his mission that he would have daughters. When Ida was born, he was so happy that he went to the church house, put up the flag and rang the church bell.

Amelia May "Millie" Gledhill, Ida's sister was born 18 months later on September 30, 1897. Sometime after Millie's birth, Belle also gave birth to a still-born child believed to be a girl.

Again Ida shares: "Belle was dangerously ill for quite some time after Millie's birth. She was delirious part of the time. Once when she prayed that she would be spared to raise her children, she slept and dreamed that a man in white came to her and told her that her time wasn't now. He told her that she would live many more years.

"Then, with a lot of noise, a train with open cars came. Seated in the cars were old ladies dressed in white and all with white hair. A man was in charge of the train, and he gave it into Belle's care. She felt that this dream was fulfilled, when later in her life she was given charge of the Stake Relief Society--the train in her dream."



Amelia May [Millie], Lilly Belle, Ida Belle, Thomas Gledhill, about 1899

With summers at Fish Lake, joined by Grandfather Ivie,

On returning home Thomas took up working his farm again. He was also appointed to be the Forest Ranger at Fish Lake from 1895 to 1900. Ida wrote:

"He kept a herd of dairy cows up at the mouth of Seven Mile, and a family named Russell milked the cows for him and made cheese. Thomas' family would spend the summers at Fish Lake. They slept on pine bough beds, picked berries, and caught fish with their hands in the creeks running into Fish Lake. Thomas received much acclaim for his Dutch Oven cooking. . . . And Belle was praised for her ability to always make a great meal over a campfire with a can of tomatoes."

Millie's son Don Nebeker relates that the Gledhills had a home and barn for the milk cows north of Johnston Reservoir on Seven Mile, just north of where the [old] road crosses the creek. Thomas was the first ranger there, appointed by the Dept. of the Interior to take care of a certain area. Later the Forest Service was transferred to Dept. of Agriculture. Part of his pay was being allowed to keep cows up there and take cheese down. They used a dugway that was north of present road.

Seven Mile Creek, which flows into Fish Lake



John Lehi and Violet Gledhill Ivie



Luta Ivie, abt. 1893



Violet, Luta & John Lehi Ivie's headstone at Richfield cemetery

Thomas' father-in-law John Lehi Ivie was also the Fish Commissioner at Fish Lake during that period of time. Violet, Thomas' sister and John Lehi Ivie' wife, died at Fish Lake in 1900. After that John Lehi Ivie along with his daughter, ten year old Luta, came and lived with Thomas and Belle. Luta died at age 13 in 1903. John Lehi stayed with them until his death in 1909.

The general and Blake authorities were presented and unanimously sustained. Bishop Peter Gottfredsen, of the Vermont ward, tendered his resignation as Bishop of said ward, having held the office for twenty years, which was accepted, and he was honorably released with thanks for loyal and faithful service. Brother Thomas Gledhill was unanimously sustained by the conference as Bishop P. Gottfredsen's successor. Elders R. R. Farnsworth and A. D. Thurber were honorably released as alternate members of the High Council.

Deseret Weekly, June 13, 1896

... the boys grew up sturdy, the daughters most lively.

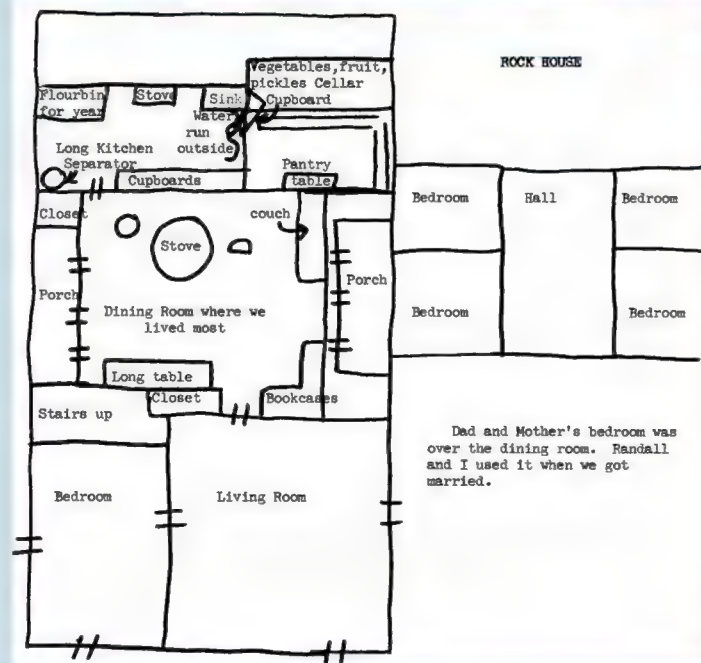
After being bishop for Vermillion for 20 years, Peter Gottfredson was released in 1896 and Thomas Gledhill at age 39 succeeded him as bishop, sustained on May 24, 1896 and ordained on June 2, 1896 by F. M. Lyman at Vermillion. He was bishop for about two years

When Ida was about 5 years old, around 1901, Thomas moved his family into the large rock home built by Peter Gottfredson. Pete was deathly ill from blood poisoning for months and had to change his life style.

With the house Thomas also acquired many cattle and horses. Thomas loved fine horses and was widely known for his horses. Ida shares: "He always timed trips from Vermillion to Richfield, and if he was in the buggy, he tried to make the trip in 60 minutes. He was always very strict with his boys about caring for the horses."

Many evening were spent on the porch, visiting, or shelling peas or snapping beans while listening to Grandpa Ivie tell stories; or watching the children performing tricks for their family with their horses Thomas had given each of them.

In later years, the rock house was surrounded by orchards, so the family had lots of plums, apples and cherries; usually more than we wanted. The ward ladies came and put up the plums, peeled the apples, and dried them on the shelves.



Ida drew this map of the Gledhill's rock home.

Painting by June Leavitt Christensen. This is the rock home was built by Peter Gottfredson in Vermillion. The Thomas Gledhill family moved into it in about 1901. Many important church and community meetings occurred here as Gottfredson and Thomas were both bishops and community leaders. According to Thomas' granddaughter Ruby Gledhill Tolley, LDS president Joseph F. Smith stayed a night here as did other "famous people", it being positioned half way between St. George and Salt Lake City.

Thomas Gledhill sold the home in 1919 to the Homer H. Barron, Sr. family. Barron's daughter Julia married Thomas' son Fred Ovi. His grandson Howard H. Barron was a good friend to my father Thomas Randall Christensen while they were in the Philippines at the end of WWII.

Young daughter Ida . . .



Thomas Ray, Alden Oscar, Hugh Lafayette, Herbert France, John Ivo Gledhill, abt. 1900
Thomas, Ida Belle, Amelia May, Lillie Belle Ivie, Fred Ovi Gledhill

. . . was raised strong in faith's zeal

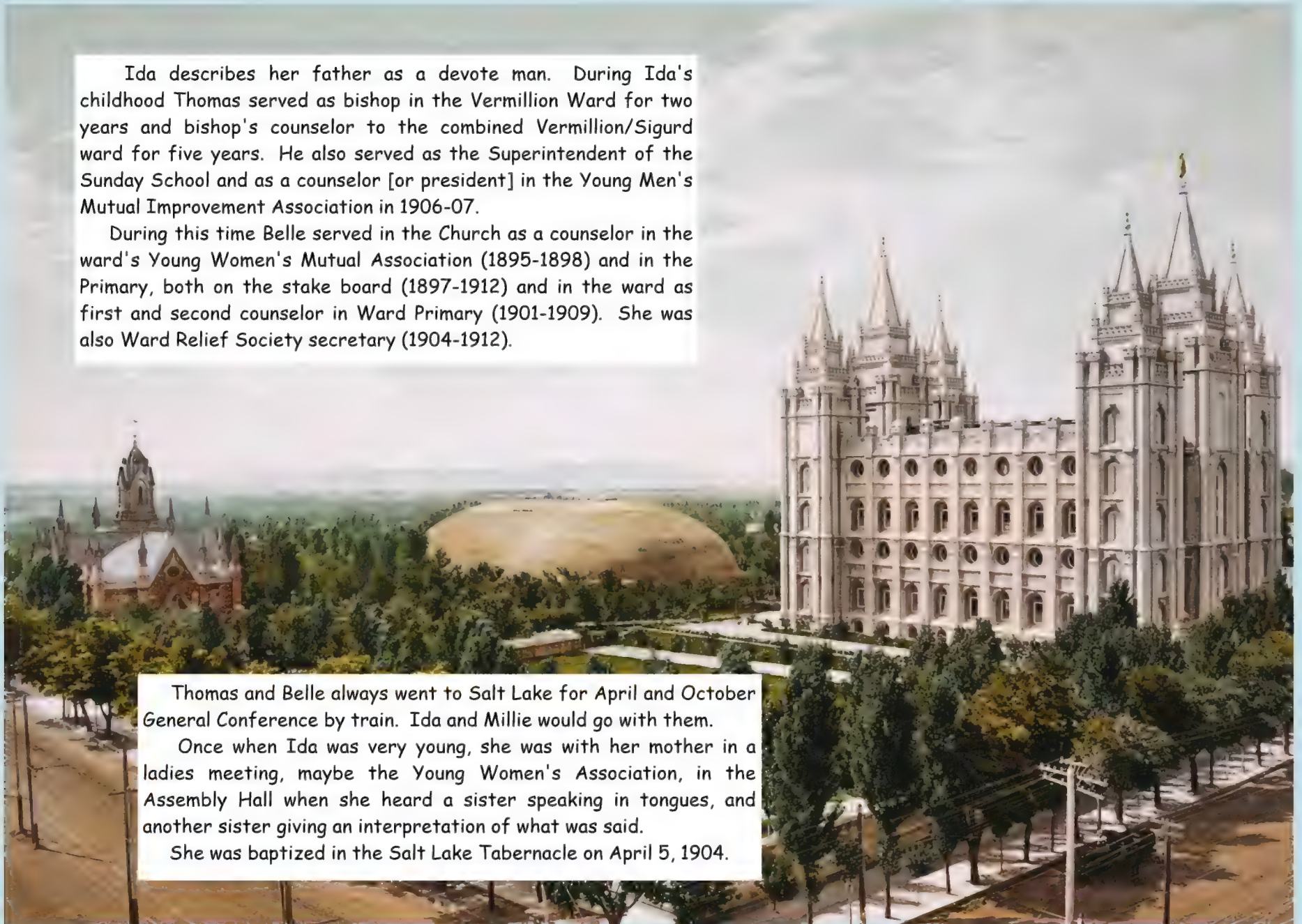
Ida describes her father as a devote man. During Ida's childhood Thomas served as bishop in the Vermillion Ward for two years and bishop's counselor to the combined Vermillion/Sigurd ward for five years. He also served as the Superintendent of the Sunday School and as a counselor [or president] in the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association in 1906-07.

During this time Belle served in the Church as a counselor in the ward's Young Women's Mutual Association (1895-1898) and in the Primary, both on the stake board (1897-1912) and in the ward as first and second counselor in Ward Primary (1901-1909). She was also Ward Relief Society secretary (1904-1912).

Thomas and Belle always went to Salt Lake for April and October General Conference by train. Ida and Millie would go with them.

Once when Ida was very young, she was with her mother in a ladies meeting, maybe the Young Women's Association, in the Assembly Hall when she heard a sister speaking in tongues, and another sister giving an interpretation of what was said.

She was baptized in the Salt Lake Tabernacle on April 5, 1904.



Temple Square in Salt Lake City 1905

By a mother who loved life,

Ida describes her mother this way: "I thought my mother was the most beautiful woman. Her hair was naturally wavy and never out of place. She was always dressed up, even in a house dress. She wore two aprons--a nice one underneath and an outside one that she could take off if someone came to the door unexpectedly.

"She had a fine personality and was able to let everyone, whether she cared for them or not, feel welcome and appreciated. Everyone felt that she was their friend. She was deeply spiritual and made everything an act of God and a blessing to each of us. . . .

"She liked parties and having people over to eat. Her pantry in the rock house was large and, at party time, every shelf would be filled with pies, tarts, cakes, and so on. She was known for her many kinds of pies.

"She liked costume parties, playing charades and other guessing games, and playing checkers. She like swimming in the canal or wading in a stream. She like anything that was good clean fun. Although she never received much education, she like to read. . . .

"Belle loved flowers and worked early and late to keep her yard beautiful. . . . Belle could pick up handfuls of bees and not get stung, at least not very often."



Lilly Belle Ivie Gledhill

Ida reports Belle would feed tramps that came by the house and give lodging to travelers. However, she would charge some people, such as the "Watkins man" or a clothes salesman.

People sent for Belle whenever there was sickness or to have her lay out the dead. Belle was a midwife--taking care of the mothers and babies after they were born for 10-14 days. She delivered most of her grandchildren.

Usually someone would come to get Belle to help with a birth. "While she dressed and got her little bag, whoever came to get her would saddle her horse Old Pacer. Her saddle was always on the first peg in the shed so they could find it easily. The bag held scissors, thread, clean cloths, soda, olive oil and yarrow or tansy for tea. Mother went many places, and she was also called on when there was a death. . . . We never knew how long she would be gone, maybe for two hours, maybe for two days."

"Grandpa [John Lehi Ivie, who had the gift of healing and knew lots of country medicine [Belle probably learned many remedies from him] would go when there was a broken bone or other trouble."

Belle treated her family for scarlatina, measles, and diphtheria. When two of her sons were very ill with diphtheria, they got some of the first diphtheria anti-toxin available in Sevier County and recovered. Her brother Oscar Ivie's family was not so blessed. They lost two children to the measles and two more to diphtheria.

. . . and a grandfather who healed.



Lilly's father, John Lehi Ivie

Belle's father John Lehi Ivie lived with the Gledhills from 1900 to 1909. As a child he had sat on the lap of Joseph Smith. As a fifteen-year-old he was a pioneer of 1948. He lived in Ft. Utah and fought in the Black Hawk War. In **Pioneers and Prominent Men in Utah** he was described this way: "As a colonel in the Utah militia he was well liked by his men, being brave but cautious; he would never send his men where he dared not go himself, and he always tried to obey the orders of his superiors." He fought in seven battles with Indians and led three of them.

He was also the stage manager for the Mt. Pleasant Social Hall where plays and performance took place. And as a country doctor, he was a source of many interesting stories which he would share with the Gledhill family, to the fascination of young Ida.

John Lehi Ivie, a democrat, had lively discussions over politics with his son-in-law Thomas Gledhill, who acted as a leader in the county Republican Party.



Lilly Belle Ivie Gledhill

Ida shares the circumstances around John Lehi Ivie's death: *"One day during the winter of 1908-9 Belle's father was sitting in the rocking chair by the stove. He died and slid forward in the chair so that his knees were against the stove, burning them badly."*

"When Belle discovered what had happened, she was so upset and promised the Lord so much, and prayed so fervently, that she brought him back to life. He lived for about another three months in terrible agony. Belle had no real rest during the whole time with death's rattle in his throat for so long. It was a terrible thing for her to have to go through. She often said after that experience that she would never again try to change the will of God."

With college and callings,

Ray, Alden, and John Ivo attended the LDS College/University in Salt Lake City. Herbert France went to Snow Academy. Ida Belle attended Brigham Young University.

In addition to Thomas serving a mission, he had three sons that served mission: John Ivo to Great Britain--Liverpool Conference, Fred Ovi to the Eastern States Mission, and Alden Oscar did a local home mission to Aurora and Salina.

Gledhill records also indicate that Thomas and Lilly Belle did a one-month mission in Chicago, Ill. in 1909. This would have been when they went to pick up Thomas Ray after his graduation from medical school at Northwestern University. Thomas was set apart by Seymour B. Young, and Belle by Heber J. Grant.

Three Gledhills served as bishops in the Vermillion Ward. Thomas served from 1896-1898. His nephew John Edward Gledhill, Jr. was bishop from 1903-1908.

Then during 1908-1912 when the Sigurd and Vermillion wards were briefly combined for four years, Thomas was a counselor to Bishop John Dastrup, husband to his niece Minnie Snow. After that Thomas' son John Ivo Gledhill became the new bishop in 1912 when Vermillion became its own ward again.

Fred Ovi also served as a bishop for the McCornick Ward and Alden as Superintendent of their Sunday School.



The Gledhill Family, abt. 1910

Back: Herbert France, Amelia May, Alden Oscar, Hugh Lafayette, Ida Belle, Fred Ovi
Seated: Thomas Ray, father Thomas, mother Lilly, John Ivo

. . . their kids grew and were married.



The Gledhill family piano, built in 1892, with Aztec design commemorating 400 years since Columbus discovered the Americas. Now in possession of Janese Christensen

Ida remembers that "Thomas and Belle liked to sing. The family always gathered at their home after Sunday School for dinner, and the spare time was spent around the piano singing together. "

Belle's and Thomas' children began to marry:

- In 1904 Hugh Lafayette married Mary Elizabeth Jennings.
- In 1907 Thomas Ray Gledhill married Rebecca May Eames.
- In 1909 Alden Oscar Gledhill married Eva Elizabeth Harmon.
- In 1910 Fred Ovi was engaged to Tena Andreason, but she died from appendicitis.
- In 1910 John Ivo married Sarah Jane Ogden.
- In 1911 Herbert France married Maggie Short McMillan.
- In 1913 Fred Ovi married Julia Isabelle Barron.
- In 1914 Amelia May "Millie" married Ernest Arthur Nebeker

And finally in 1916, Ida Belle married Randall Christensen. Ida had been a good student and eventually attended Brigham Young University. She became a teacher when she was 17. She taught third and fourth grades in Sigurd while living in the family home. She met Randall Christensen of Moroni at one of the weekly dances in Vermillion in 1915.

They married October 11, 1916 and began their lives together living in Moroni. We come through their son Thomas Randall Christensen.



Randall Christensen and Ida Belle Gledhill, abt. 1918, probably in the Moroni post office that Randall built

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gledhill announce the coming marriage of their daughter Ida, to Randall Christensen of Moroni, to take place at the Manti temple at an early date.

Richfield Reaper, Sept. 16, 1916

Tom . . .

Ida observed: *"Thomas was a devout man and his church meant much to him."* Thomas was ordained a Teacher by Isaac Pierce. He was ordained an Elder by Peter Gottfredson at the time he and Lilly received their endowments and were sealed together on Oct 8, 1882.

He received two Patriarchal Blessings: One on December 2, 1890 from E. H. Blackburn--Belle received hers at this same time; and then one before departing on his mission from C. H. Wheelock in Mt. Pleasant on September 14, 1892.

He was ordained a Seventy by George Reynolds on September 17, 1892 as he was headed to England on his mission. He was ordained a High Priest and Bishop by F. M. Lyman when he became Bishop of Vermillion.

From 1916 to 1920 he fulfilled assignments as a "Ward Missionary" to visit different wards and, at least one time, delivered a message. *"In the 1920s, he served on the Stake Sunday School Board [which had a president and two board members]. One time when he made a trip to visit the Koosharem Ward, the brakes on the car failed on the Glenwood dugway, and they came down the hill at a fast clip with no way to stop until they got down to the level ground."*

"He did much temple work and spent much effort in gathering his genealogical information." He and Lilly would do endowment work in the Manti Temple for family members he identified, staying nights with his sister Mary in Mt. Pleasant.



Thomas Gledhill

. . . and Belle served the Lord,



Lilly Belle Ivie Gledhill

From 1897 to 1912, Belle was in the Stake Primary board. It was at this time the Church began classes in Primary. The stake included all of Sevier County, Wayne County and on to Escalante in Garfield County and with the board she visited the 23 wards by horse and buggy. It required three days to make a visit to the Marysville or Koosharem wards, and they usually traveled without men.

During this same time, from 1904 to 1912, she was secretary to the ward Relief Society. She was called as Stake Relief Society President on June 22, 1912. When she came home after being called she went into the bedroom and cried and prayed.

She held this position for 16 years, during which time Tuesdays were designated as Relief Society day, wards did welfare bundles, and lessons for the General Board were sent to promote temple excursions, scripture reading and home evening. A burial department was set up in the Stake Tithing office.

During World War I, they checked food and sold bonds. During the 1918 flu epidemic, meetings were canceled for two months, many people needed to be buried, and a children's clinic was established and operated.

As Stake Relief Society president she made many visits with horse and buggy to the wards in the stake as when in the Stake Primary. Sometimes Thomas went with her, but usually she was on her own, dealing with run-away horses and broken-down wagons. She would stay over-night with ward members and came to know them very personally, becoming almost family with them. She would keep notes about the people and reread them before a visit. Eventually they got a car and the stake was divided and these helped with the visits.

... but saw six "children" buried.

During this time there were several deaths in the Gledhill family. Daughter-in-law Maggie, who had married Bert [France Herbert], died in January 1917 from chronic nephritis and their son Max died from pneumonia at 14 months. Bert was drafted into the army during WWI and was killed in France in 1918. He left a two-year old son, Millan, who was raised by Maggie's parents.



Herbert France and Maggie McMillan Gledhill with probably son Millan [France is a family name of close relatives to the Gledhills]

HERBERT M. GLEDHILL SEVIER COUNTY'S FIRST OFFERING ON THE ALTAR OF LIBERTY

News of His Death While Facing the Foe is Sent by Adjutant General McCain to the Hero's Mother at Sigurd, Bringing the Great Struggle Home to Our Doors

There were Bert's Maggie, John Ivo,

"Private Herbert F. Gledhill, Company M, 26th Infantry, killed in action in France June 14."

Such is Sevier county's first offering on the altar of liberty in the great struggle in Europe, and such is the announcement of the heroic and noble death of one of Sevier county's sons that Adjutant General McCain of the war department sent to Mrs. Thomas Gledhill on Wednesday.

The message came as a bolt from the sky, and to Dr. T. R. Gledhill fell the task of conveying this startling message to his mother. The task is not a pleasant one at best, and while Dr. Gledhill in his capacity as physician has faced many a crisis it is questionable if he ever shrank from a task as he did from this one. He drove to Sigurd on receipt of the message from the Adjutant General and broke the sad news to his mother, who, gallant and worthy mother of such a hero as Herbert F. Gledhill, bowed to the will of the Creator and rejoiced that she had had a son whose life was yielded up in such a noble cause.

Herbert F. Gledhill was born and reared in Sevier county. When he was called to the colors last fall the citizens of Vermillion and Sigurd joined with each other in their efforts to do him honor on the eve of his departure. So great was the respect and love toward him that every family in the community attended the reception given in his honor ere he departed for Camp Lewis.

He had known much sorrow and suffering in his life, and he viewed the call to the colors as an avenue for surcease from his sorrow. He had married Miss McMullen, daughter of John McMullen, well known little man of Sigurd. From this union was born two sons, but the cruel hand of death had settled on the eldest, Max, and snatched him from his parents.

Shortly after the birth of the second child Mrs. Gledhill was stricken

with acute Bright's disease following an attack of pneumonia while on a visit to Salt Lake with her husband in February, 1917. She was rushed to the L. D. S. hospital where she died in a few hours. From this blow Herbert Gledhill never fully recovered.

When war was declared he was bent on enlisting in the army, but his mother prevailed upon him to wait a few months for his son's sake. He did this, but when the call came from the selective draft he went to Camp Lewis. He was kept there but a few days when he was sent to New York and attached to the 26th infantry. He was transferred to New Jersey and then hurried across to England.

Arriving there the regiment was joined up with an English regiment and sent to France where he was given intensive training and then sent to the front. For seven months he has endured the hell of the trenches, and was through the terrific fighting in the Picardy and Flanders campaigns of the great German offensive.

In a recent letter describing the conditions in the front line trenches he said the field reminded him very much of a terrible thunder and lightning storm in the mountains around Fish Lake intensified a thousand fold. His letters were always cheerful and full of hope for the future.

He is survived by his infant son, his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gledhill; four brothers, Dr. T. R. Gledhill, of Richfield; Lafayette, Alden and Fred Gledhill, of Sigurd, and two sisters, Mrs. Randall Christensen, of Moroni, and Mrs. Ernest Nebeker of Richfield.

A sad, but glorious death came to Herbert Gledhill. To die facing the foe, fighting for the liberty of mankind is the most glorious fate any man can aspire to. He gave his life for his fellow man and greater love hath no man than this.

The sympathy of the entire community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Gledhill, but the community also is proud that Sevier county has sons to lay on the altar for the liberty of mankind.

Richfield Reaper, June 29, 1918

Son John Ivo died after an operation for appendicitis in July 30, 1917. He had been bishop six years at that time. Eighteen months later his wife Jane died in January 1919 of flu during the Spanish Flu epidemic.

BISHOP GLEDHILL CALLED BY DEATH

Succumbs After Operation for
Appendicitis at Local
Hospital

WAS WELL-KNOWN AND
HIGHLY RESPECTED

Had Been Ailing All Summer
and Was Unable to With-
stand Shock—Funeral
at Vermilion

One of the saddest deaths that has occurred here in months was that of Bishop Ivo Gledhill of Vermilion, who died at the local hospital on Monday following an operation for appendicitis. He had been ailing all summer and was very despondent. On Friday his condition was such that his brother, Dr. T. R. Gledhill, decided an operation was necessary. He was removed from the home of Thomas Ogden to the hospital where the operation was performed. The surgeons found a very bad condition owing to the ravages of the long-standing diseased appendix, but every care and precaution was exercised. The patient rallied from the operation and up until Monday there was every indication of a successful recovery. The patient began to sink Monday forenoon and at 1:30 death released him.

Ivo Gledhill was one of the most industrious young men of this section. He was educated at the L. D. S. college at Salt Lake, and for two years he taught school in the county. He served two years as a missionary to Great Britain. His inclination was for the life of the husbandman, and in 1910 he married Jane Ogden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ogden of this city, and settled down to farm work at Vermilion. Six years ago he was made bishop of that ward. As a bishop he endeared himself to the people of his ward for his kindness and painstaking fatherliness. He was a friend to everybody, within the circle of his life, loved and respected. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, but one who did many charities and whose life was filled with good works.

He leaves a wife and two little girls aged 5 and 3 years; his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gledhill of Vermilion, five brothers and two sisters; his brothers are, Dr. T. R. Gledhill of Richfield; Lafay, Aldon, Bert and Fred of Sigurd and Vermilion; Mrs. Randall Christensen of Moroni and Mrs. Ernest Nebeker of Marysville.

Richfield Reaper, Aug. 4, 1917



Jane Ogden and
John Ivo Gledhill

In the death of Jane Ogden Gledhill, which occurred on Tuesday night, Richfield loses one of the best of the young mothers of this community. Mrs. Gledhill may be said to have died for others, as she has been one of the few who braved the dangers of influenza in order to nurse afflicted ones back to health.

She was called to assist at the home of Peter Willardson, one of the persons who contracted the disease at the time Austin Yergensen was stricken. She nursed the Willardson family through the disease as well as the families of two hired men who also contracted it. Prior to that time she had nursed in the families of some of her relatives as well as carrying her own two children through a siege of the disease. Last week she came to Frank Ogden's home feeling a little indisposed. She consulted Dr. Gledhill by phone and was directed how to care for herself. Next morning she felt better, but journeyed to Sigurd in an open car, and there the disease took a strong hold upon her. Dr. Gledhill visited his mother that day and as soon as he saw Jane he told her she had the "flu." She was immediately put to bed and every attention possible was given her. In spite of this pneumonia settled upon her, and after days of struggle she succumbed to the dread disease.

. . . then Bert, and Ivo's Jane.

DEATH CLAIMS MANY VICTIMS

Six Deaths Recorded, Four from Influenza; Two Bodies Brought from Other States

JANE OGDEN GLEDHILL DIES
WHILE SERVING AS NURSE

Jane Ogden Gledhill was born in Richfield in 1886, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ogden. She grew to young womanhood here, and when the Third ward was established she was given charge of the Y. L. M. I. A. work, as she had shown remarkable ability in church work. She made a decided success of the ward association, and was fairly worshipped by the members.

She was married to Ivo Gledhill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gledhill on August 7, 1911 and two little girls came to bless their union. These are Melba, aged 6, and Ivo, aged 4.

Mrs. Gledhill was unfortunate in the death of her husband about a year and a half ago. He was bishop of Vermilion, and together the husband and wife labored in the Vermilion ward, beloved of all their ward members.

Last year she went to Marysville where she secured a position in a store. She was an ideal saleswoman and made a host of friends in the mining town. She returned to Richfield just at the time when influenza was in its most virulent stage, and she entered at once in the work of nursing the afflicted. Her death was a shock to her many relatives and friends.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon, and the remains were followed by a large cortege to their last resting place.

Richfield Reaper, Jan. 11, 1919

They raised two sweet granddaughters,

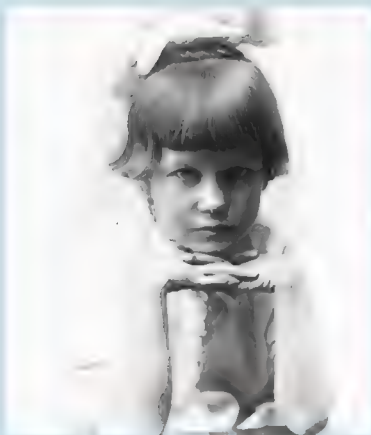
After Jane's death Thomas and Belle moved to Richfield in March 1919. Their Richfield home was near their son Ray and also Peter Gottfredson. They took in Ivo and Jane's two orphaned daughters, Melba and Ivie, raising them until they were married. Thomas did bookkeeping.



Gledhill home in Richfield
on 47 North 300 West

Also in March 1919, Alden become very sick with stomach concerns. Fred had nearly died from flu or typhoid pneumonia. The brothers then move to McCornick, where Ida joined them.

According to Ida, *"these deaths, the flu epidemic, and her Relief Society responsibilities during that period of time, made an old woman of Belle, turning her hair gray and bringing a sense of sorrow to her life. Having a great deal of work to do was the only things that kept her going."*



Melba Gledhill



Ivie Gledhill



Ivie and Melba Gledhill, after 1918



Lilly Belle Gledhill with children, probably Ivie holding Melba Gledhill on the right

In 1924 son Lafay [Hugh Lafayette], a farmer in Vermillion and father of five, was killed from a run-away horse incident.



Hugh Lafayette and Mary [Mamie] Jennings Gledhill



Hugh Lafayette Gledhill headstone in the Vermillion cemetery, northwest of the town

UNTIMELY DEATH OF VERMILION CITIZEN SHOCKS COMMUNITY

Lafay Gledhill of Vermillion Succumbs To Wounds Received in Accident.

Lafay Gledhill of Vermillion, one of the most highly respected citizens of that place, died Tuesday afternoon from wounds he suffered from an accident that happened Monday afternoon. At about 4:50 o'clock Monday afternoon Mr. Gledhill was driving out of his yard with his team hitched to a hayrack to haul in a load of hay. One of the horses, a young animal, suddenly became frightened and the team started running, throwing the wagon against a telephone pole. Mr. Gledhill was thrown out of the hayrack and fell so unluckily that front and hind wheels of the wagon went over his body, causing a fracture of the shoulder and of several ribs, the bones piercing the lungs. The injured man was taken to the house and Dr. T. R. Gledhill, his brother, was called immediately to give medical assistance. But the physician's art was of no avail the injuries were fatal, and Mr. Gledhill died Tuesday afternoon, sadly mourned by his wife and five children, two boys and three girls of the ages from three to seventeen years. Other survivors are the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gledhill of Richfield, three brothers, Dr. T. R. of Richfield, Aldon of Vermillion and Fred of McCornick, and two sisters, Mrs. Ida Christensen of McCornick and Mrs. Millie Nebeker of Salt Lake City.

No definite arrangements for funeral services have been made as yet.

. . . then Lafay's death came.

About the death of Lafay, his brother, Dr. Thomas Ray Gledhill wrote: "On answering the telephone one day I was informed that my brother Lafay was injured in an accident. This was caused by his team running away and struck a telephone pole. I was very busy with a maternity case I could not leave, so I called another doctor and sent him to care for my brother. An hour or so later I called on the doctor and was told that the accident would not be fatal and great anxiety need not be over him.

"I ran down to see him; he seemed quite cheerful. I called again in a few hours and was not unduly concerned with his condition; yet I could see that he was suffering.

"Before leaving his bedside I asked him if he would like to be administered to and said he would. I called a young brother near by. He anointed him with holy oil according to the custom of the Church and I followed with the sealing of the anointing and leading of the prayer of faith in his behalf. While so engaged I suddenly became aware that my brother, one yet ten months younger than I, with who I spent most of my early life, was not going to live. Medical science did not tell me this, but so sure was I that the message I had received from the unseen world was true that I immediately told my brother that he had better prepare his affairs at once for I feared he was sicker than we thought.

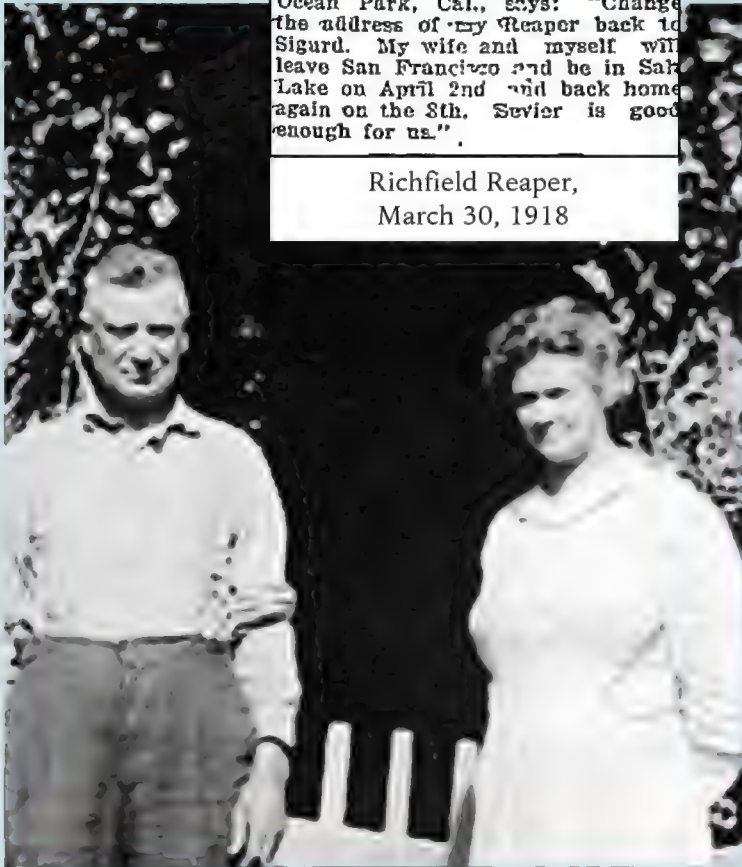
"My sister-in-law chided me quite severely for so suddenly reversing myself as to his progress and insisted on an explanation. I again told her that God through His Spirit had made known to me that her husband would shortly pass from mortality and that if either had anything to do or say to each other they had better do it at once or it may be too late. The family was called around his bed and received the dying counsel of their good father and within thirty minutes from that time our heads were bowed in mourning."

Life went on with its trials and times of delight.

Ida shares: "[They] did a lot of traveling for their time. In 1909 they went to Chicago to see their son Ray graduate as a Doctor of Medicine. In 1910 they went to Canada to visit Belle's sister Susannah (Sude) Heninger. They went to California just after their son Bert went into the Army in November 191[7], and made many later trips there when their Fred moved to California. They also made several trips to Idaho."

A letter from Thomas Gledhill at Ocean Park, Cal., says: "Change the address of my Reaper back to Sigurd. My wife and myself will leave San Francisco and be in Salt Lake on April 2nd and back home again on the 8th. Sevier is good enough for us."

Richfield Reaper,
March 30, 1918



Thomas and Lilly Belle Gledhill at Vermillion in 1914

In April 1926 Belle "gleefully and cheerfully" hosted a great birthday party at her home, honoring Thomas' 70th birthday, and Peter Gottfredson's 80th birthday. They had both been born on April 17, but ten years apart. So many were there from the two families that the table had to be set twice "for the sumptuous dinner." Peter wrote a poem for the occasion:

If the years before had been lived alright,
Your feet would be nimble, your eyes will be bright,
And you will be loved though your hair may be white,
When you are 80. . .
If you've scattered kindness along the years,
Brought smile to the face that was bathed in tears,
Or the spirit of peace to help banish fears,
You won't mind being 80.



Thomas and Lilly Belle Gledhill at their Richfield home

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR RANDALL CHRISTENSEN

Funeral services were held Monday afternoon in the Second ward chapel for Randall Christensen, Bishop W. A. Seegmiller officiating. Musical numbers under direction of Mrs. Anna Callaway included selections by a double quartet composed of Mrs. V. A. Blomquist, Mrs. O. L. Anderson, Mrs. F. H. Gunn, Mrs. W. C. Parker, C. W. Powell, Jr., Kenneth Hood, and Dr. O. L. Anderson, a solo, "Resignation," by Mrs. V. A. Blomquist; a solo, "My Faith in Thee," by Mrs. O. L. Anderson, and a duet, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," by Mrs. Blomquist and Mrs. Anderson.

The speakers at the services were Elmo Irons of Moroni, a life long friend of the family; Bishop Murray Jefferies and his counselor, John Hansen, of McCornick; President R. D. Young and Bishop Seegmiller. Their discourses expressed highest esteem for Mr. Christensen and carried a message of consolation to the bereaved family.

Bishop Claud Payne of Vermilion offered the invocation and John Thalmann of Vermilion, the benediction.

A long cortege of cars followed the remains to the city cemetery, where the grave was dedicated by John R. Blackham of Moroni. The mound was laden with beautiful flowers.

Randall Christensen was born at Moroni May 12, 1893, a son of P. C. and Mary Mallinson Christensen. After graduating from the Moroni high school he attended the Utah Agricultural college two years, studying as a veterinarian. For six years he was postmaster at Moroni, and while in Moroni was a prominent worker in the church. His marriage to Miss Ida Gledhill of Vermillion, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gledhill of Richfield, took place in October 1916. In 1920 the young couple moved from Moroni to McCornick, where they resided until last May when they came to Richfield. Mr. Christensen was employed at the sawmill during the summer and since the first of the year he has been working for the Maytag Intermountain company, with offices at Cedar City, and it was while in Cedar City that he contracted pneumonia, which resulted in his death.

Richfield Reaper, March 8, 1928

When Ida was widowed, they tried to make things right.



Randall Christensen, abt. 1916



Randall Christensen's Burial, March 5, 1928

In 1928 son-in-law Randall Christensen [Ida's husband] died. Ida relates: *"Just before Randall died, Belle had a dream in which she saw that he would die, and she saw that his grave would be covered with green. He was the first person to be buried in that new part of the Richfield Cemetery, and the first person to have the green carpets laid around his grave during the service."*

Ida lived across the street and Belle helped care for Ida's children Mary and Thomas Randall while Ida went back to school so she could teach again. Randa was born eight months after Randall's death.



Mary, Randa Rae & Thomas Randall Christensen with Ivie Gledhill

A lady well-loved,

Belle suffered terrible from dysentery for the last ten years of her life. Ida tells: "She was so sick the last three months of her life, that it was decided to release her from her Stake Relief Society position. When stake conference time came around, the visiting apostle and the stake president came by her house to tell her that she had been release. When they left she turned her face to the wall, cried, and told her family that she wouldn't live much longer. This was because of the dream about the ladies and the train that she had.

"The day she died, her husband asked, 'Do you still love me?' and she answered, 'You bet I do!' Those were her last words. She went into a coma and died in the late evening on May 1, 1929. Although no autopsy was done, the doctor believed that she had died from cancer." She died at age 63.

OUR PRESIDENT

...
She is still our leader, our friend, our guide,
We are still her flock though she's gone from our side,
We will miss her, we will need her, and as the sad days go by—
We will sorrow and mourn, and wonder why,
That a heart like hers, so loyal and true,
Hands always willing to work and to do,
A faith that was ever a comfort and boon,
Should now be sleeping in a cold dark tomb.

...

Written by Mrs. I. A. Hunt in commemoration of the death of Sister Lilly Belle Gledhill

GLEDHILL, Lilly Belle Ivie, wife of Thos. Gledhill, and president of the Sevier Stake Relief Societies, was born Oct. 13, 1865, in Mt. Pleasant, Utah, the daughter of John L. Ivie and Mary C. Barton. From her early girlhood Sister Gledhill has been studious and active. Before her marriage to Thos. Gledhill, Jan. 8, 1881, she taught school, and later acted as a counselor in the Vermillion Ward primary association. Later she was an aid in the Stake primary associations. After serving for many years as a secretary of the Ward Relief Society, she was chosen as

Stake president of the Sevier Stake Relief Societies June 22, 1913, which position she still holds. She has also been an active worker in the Sunday school and mutual improvement cause for many years. Sister Gledhill is the mother of eight children, namely,



Thomas R., Hugh Lafayette, John L., Alden O., Herbert F., Fred O., Ida B. and Millie M. A woman of greater faith, hope and charity than Sister Gledhill is scarcely known in the Church. She is greatly beloved by all who know her.

STAKE PRESIDENT OF RELIEF SOCIETY DIED WEDNESDAY

Mrs. Thomas Gledhill Passes
Away Following Short
Illness.

Richfield and the Sevier stake mourn the passing of one of the most active, highly respected and beloved workers, Mrs. Thomas Gledhill, who died Wednesday afternoon in the family home after an illness of less than two weeks.

Lillie Belle Ivie Gledhill was born October 13, 1865 in Mt. Pleasant, the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. John L. Ivie. Colonel Ivie won great distinction during the Black Hawk war, and was well known in Sanpete and Sevier counties. As a girl Mrs. Gledhill experienced all of the pioneer hardships and sufferings connected with Indian disturbances. On January 8, 1862, she was married to Thomas Gledhill in the Salt Lake endowment house, and shortly thereafter came to Sevier county, where she has resided over forty years. The young couple settled first in Vermillion, and moved to Richfield in 1919, living here ever since.

Mrs. Gledhill labored as Sunday school teacher for thirty-five years, and was active also in other capacities in ward and stake. In 1912 she was sustained president of the stake Relief society, and in this position displayed remarkable activity and efficiency. Her untiring services for the public have won for her the esteem and respect of all the communities with which she came in contact.

Survivors are the bereaved husband; sons, Dr. T. R. Gledhill, Hugh, Lafayette, John Ivo, Alden Oscar and Fred Ovi Gledhill; and daughters, Mrs. Ida Bell Christensen and Mrs. Amelia May Nebeker. Three sons have preceded her in death, among them Herbert Francis, who was killed with shrapnel during the World war while in action in France. Among the survivors are also thirty-eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Funeral services will be held in the Second ward meeting house Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m.

. . . many mourned at Belle's passing.

Her form as perfect as could be,
A beautiful home for a beautiful spirit to dwell.
Her features perfected by the right kind of living
And telling of sorrow and trials mastered as well.

Her who countenance shining with love and intelligence,
A little of nature's coloring splashed here and there,
And the crowning part of her attractiveness,
Was her beautiful silvered and well-kept hair.

A lily? In coloring, yes, I am sure,
In purity? She has stood the test.
In beauty, sweetness, dew kissed from heaven,
She is Queen of all the rest.

The last messages she left with us,
Are indelibly stamped on my mind.
She had just returned from General Conference,
Where the greatest inspiration we will always find.

She told of all that transpired,
In her sweet humble way.
But she said, "I haven't enough time
For all I would like to say."

Her body was then very weak,
She, having recently had a sick spell.
But her spirit was strong and alert for
She had a message that she must tell.

I have drunk from her fountain of knowledge
Perhaps more than she has known.
Being eager to carry to our ward,
Thoughts and ideas that she would have sown.

If we live as she has trained us,
We will see her face to face,
And progress with her in knowledge,
In a much superior place.

And I fancy when we go there,
I can see Sister Gledhill extend her hand
And say, "We are so proud of you Sisters,
There was never a finer band."

May we ever cherish her memory,
Love each other as she taught us to.
Be willing to serve our God and priesthood,
Just as she used to do.

Children, she will ever be near you,
Taking charge when she can I'm sure.
She will send sweet whisperings to you
Saying, "Trust in the Lord evermore."

We are thankful to have worked with her,
And bow in submission here today.
May we be just as worthy
When we are called, I humbly pray.

--Written by Myrl Brugger
President of the Venice Ward Relief Society,
Sevier Stake

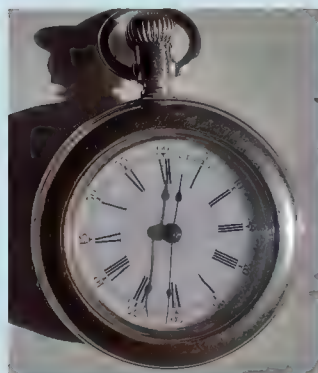


Thomas, true to the end,

Thomas was a man well-respected in the community. He served as a bishop, in the stake Sunday School and as ward missionary--visiting and speaking in different wards in the stake. He served in the leadership of the county Republican party. He was on the county central committee. He was watchman of the Senate in 1921, and doorman in the Utah Legislature in 1922 to 1926. He attended the Black Hawk encampments.

One time when Thomas was sick with pneumonia, his son Ray and Bishop William Seegmiller administered to him. After they had finished and had left the room, Thomas asked his family: "Who was that man with them?" He was assured that there had only been the two men, and he always believed that the other "man" was a heavenly spirit who assisted in the blessing. He soon recovered.

Shortly after Belle's death on May 1, 1929, Thomas suffered a small stroke. He drug one leg when he walked after that, and lost his sense of touch in one hand. But he was only bed-fast for four days before his death on December 12, 1933 of uremic poisoning.



Thomas Gledhill's watch and lock of his hair at death,
in the possession of his great grandson Randall Lloyd
Christensen



Thomas Ray Gledhill, left, with his father Thomas Gledhill

THOMAS GLEDHILL PAID TRIBUTE AT FUNERAL THURSDAY

Active Work in Church Recalled by Speakers at Funeral Services

Funeral services for Thomas Gledhill, a pioneer of Sevier county who died at his home here Tuesday, were held Thursday afternoon in the Sevier stake tabernacle, under direction of the Fourth ward bishopric.

Speakers at the services were Joseph Ogden, who came to America from England on the same ship with Mr. Gledhill when they were boys and who later served with him as a missionary and was always associated with him; John Dastrup, who served with him in the Sunday school superintendency at Vermillion, and Jas. M. Peterson of the Sevier stake presidency. All of the speakers stressed his faithfulness in performing church work.

Musical numbers included Mr. Gledhill's favorite song, "O My Father," by a mixed quartet under direction of J. W. Ward. The quartet also sang "I know That My Redeemer Lives," Alfred Ward taking the solo part. As solos, Mrs. Jas. M. Peterson sang "Not Understood;" Mrs. D. N. Oldroyd sang "I'm a Pilgrim," and Mrs. L. A. Poulson sang "Going Home."

The invocation was by President R. D. Young, and the benediction by August Malmquist.

Interment was in the city cemetery. W. A. Seegmiller dedicated the grave.

Richfield Reaper

Thomas Gledhill was born April 17, 1856, in Oldham, Lancashire, England, a son of Edward and Betty Hague Gledhill. When but a child, seven and one-half years of age, he worked in the cotton mills. He was 12 years old when he came with his family to America, after having joined the L. D. S. church. The Gledhill family came west from New York City by mule train, Mr. Gledhill being ill throughout the long journey. The family settled at Mt. Pleasant, where on January 8, 1882, Thomas Gledhill married Lilly Belle Ivie. They lived in Mt. Pleasant until after their first son, Dr. Thomas Ray Gledhill, was born, and soon after they moved to Vermillion. The family moved to Richfield in 1918.

Mr. Gledhill was a faithful member of the L. D. S. church. From 1892 to 1894 he served as a missionary in his native land, during which time he had many experiences in caring for the sick in the district where he labored as there were epidemics of smallpox and scarlet fever. In 1895 he became bishop of the Vermillion ward, and upon his release his son, the late John Ivo Gledhill, became bishop. For a number of years he worked on the stake Sunday school board and was active in various other church capacities.

As a young man he assisted in carrying mail from Mt. Pleasant to Mantl. Later he associated with Peter Gottfredson at Pioche, Nevada, hauling wood and lumber and farming on a small scale. It is of interest to note in his biography that he and Mr. Gottfredson were at one time offered \$125 a ton for hay, as others in that locality had their hay destroyed by a fire which destroyed considerable property at Pioche. He later engaged in farming at Vermillion and was also the owner and manager of a store there.

Surviving Mr. Gledhill are three sons, Dr. T. R. Gledhill of Richfield, Alden Oscar Gledhill of Salt Lake and Fred Ovi Gledhill of Hollywood, California; two daughters, Mrs. Ida Belle Christensen and Mrs. Ernest A. Nebeker of Richfield; 35 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

... endured well his testing.



Thomas Gledhill, probably at his home in Richfield

When daughter Millie died,



Lilly Belle Ivie and Thomas Gledhill's headstone in the Richfield cemetery. Located at the far west end of the cemetery, on the south end of the center section



Headstone of still-born daughter of Edward and Betty buried in the Sigurd cemetery



Amelia Mae Gledhill Nebeker's headstone in Richfield cemetery



Amelia Mae Gledhill Nebeker

MRS. AMELIA NEBEKER

Mrs. Amelia Mae Gledhill nebe-ker, 48, died Wednesday morn- ing at a Salt Lake City hospital of a stomach ailment.

She was born September 30, 1897, in Vermillion, Utah, a daughter of Lillie Bell Ivie and Thomas Gledhill. She married Ernest Nebeker in the Manti temple and they have lived here ever since.

Mrs. Nebeker was an active L. D. S. church worker and was president of the primary organi- zation for several years. She also worked in the Sunday school.

Surviving besides her husband are the following children:

Garth Nebeker, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Maurine Vance and Don Nebeker, Richfield; and three grandchildren; brothers, Dr. T. R. Gledhill, Richfield; Fred Gled- hill, Los Angeles; and one sister, Mrs. Ida Buchanan of Venice.

Local Man Dies In Salt Lake City

Ernest A. Nebeker Dies A Salt Lake Hospital

Ernest Arthur Nebeker, 54, a resident of Richfield and Mt. Pleasant, died in a Salt Lake hospital Tuesday at 8 p. m. of a cerebral hemorrhage.

A son of Don Carlos and Minnie Farnsworth Nebeker, he was born in Richfield, Feb. 13, 1893. A resident of Richfield for the greater part of his life, Mr. Nebeker, after completing his education in Richfield schools, he moved to Marysville nearly 20 years ago and established a wholesale and retail meat business. After one and one-half years he returned to Richfield where he reestablished his business. Mr. Nebeker was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and was active in civic and political life of the community. He married Amelia Mae Gledhill in Vermillion, Sevier county, in August, 1914. Mrs. Nebeker died two years ago.

Mr. Nebeker is survived by two sons, Garth G. Nebeker, Salt Lake City, and Don Thomas Nebeker, Richfield; a daughter, Mrs. Maurine Bance, Salt Lake City; five brothers, Eugene Nebeker, Richfield; Dr. I. L. and Dewain Nebeker, both of Salt Lake City; Dr. Don P. and Dr. Kent A. Nebeker, both of Arcadia, Calif.; two sisters, Mrs. Leila Hites, Salt Lake City and Mrs. Geneva Goodin, Richfield, and four grandchildren.

Funeral services will be conducted Saturday at 2 p. m. in the Richfield Fourth L D S ward chapel.

Mt. Pleasant Pyramid,
Aug. 8, 1947

. . . just four children were left.



Fred Ovi, Ida Belle, Alden Oscar, Thomas Ray Gledhill

Then Ray . . .

Richfield Physician Dies After Long Area Duty

Special to The Tribune

RICHFIELD — Dr. Thomas Ray Gledhill, 72, prominent Richfield physician, died Friday at 3:40 a.m. of complications following an appendectomy last Sunday.

He was born Feb. 13, 1883, at Mount Pleasant, a son of Thomas and Lillie Belle Ivie Gledhill. When a small child he moved with his family to Vermillion, Sevier County. He attended LDS High School and the University of Utah in Salt Lake City and was graduated from the Northeastern University Medical School at Chicago in 1909.

Following his graduation, he came to Richfield, where he has practiced for the past 45 years.

Dr. Gledhill was one of the first doctors in this area, and traveled over the entire southern part of the state caring for patients during the early years of his practice. He was one of the area's original "horse and buggy" doctors.

Dr. Gledhill was the first president of the Central Utah Medical Society and has been an honorary president of the Utah Medical Assn. He was Sevier County physician for over 35 years and Richfield City physician for 25 years.

A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Dr. Gledhill served as a member of the Richfield Second Ward bishopric, a member of the Sevier Stake High Council, and as first counselor in the Sevier Stake presidency.

ON JULY 18, 1907, he married Rebecca May Eames in the Logan LDS Temple.

Survivors include his widow of Richfield; four daughters and three sons: Mrs. Neil (Utahna) McKnight, Provo; Mrs. Hugh Vern (Evelyn) Wentz, Orem; Mrs. Thad R. (Ivah Dean) Williams, Monterey, Calif.; Miss Ora Gledhill, Salt Lake City; Preston Ray, Provo; T. R. Jr., Salt Lake City, and David E., Springville; a sister and two brothers, Mrs. Ida Buchanan, Venice; Fred O. Gledhill, Los Angeles, and Alden O. Gledhill, Salt Lake City.

Funeral services will be conducted Monday at 1 p.m. in the Sevier Stake LDS Tabernacle. Friends may call at the Neal S. Magleby Mortuary in Richfield Sunday evening and Monday prior to services. Burial will be in Richfield City Cemetery.



Dr. Thomas Ray Gledhill . . . Death closed 35-year practice.

Thomas Ray died February 18, 1955 from complications following an appendectomy. Brother Fred Ovi came from California to attend the funeral, then died 10 days later, on March 6, 1955 in Salt Lake City from a stroke. Four months later, on July 25, 1955, Thomas Ray's wife Rebecca May Eames died.

Mother of Local Man Dies in SLC

Mrs. May Eames Gledhill, 68, mother of David E. Gledhill, Springville, died Monday of a lingering illness at the home of a daughter in Salt Lake City. She was the widow of Dr. T. R. Gledhill, Richfield physician who died in February.

The daughter of David C. and Elizabeth Greaves Eames, she was born December 28, 1886, in Preston, Ida. She attended Preston schools and taught one year at the Oneida Stake Academy. After her marriage to Thomas Ray Gledhill July 18, 1907, in the Logan LDS Temple, she lived in Richfield, where she was active in community and church affairs. She was president of the Primary for six years, president of the YWMA for eight years and president of the Relief Society in the wards in which she lived. She also served on the Primary stake board.

Surviving besides the son mentioned, are six children, and six brothers and sisters.

Funeral services will be conducted Friday at 1 p.m. in Sevier LDS stake tabernacle. Friends may call Magleby Mortuary Thursday from 7 to 9 p.m. and Friday prior to services.



Dr. Thomas Ray and May Rebecca Eames Gledhill in the Richfield City Cemetery

Springville Herald, July 28, 1955

. . . and Fred died sixteen days apart--

Stroke During S.L. Visit Kills L.A. Resident, Ex-Utahn

Fred O. Gledhill, 62, Los Angeles, Calif., former Utah resident, died Sunday at 8:30 a.m. in a Salt Lake hospital after a stroke suffered Saturday at the residence of a son, Clifford O. Gledhill, 625 Northcrest Dr.

MR. GLEDHILL, retired custodian of University of California at Los Angeles, had been

visiting at the home of his son since attending the funeral of a brother, Dr. T. R. Gledhill, in Richfield about two weeks ago.

He was born Aug. 28, 1892, in Vermillion, Sevier County, a son of Thomas R. and Lillie Belle Ivie Gledhill. He married Julia Isabelle Barron, Dec. 17, 1913, in Manti Temple, Church

of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

A FARMER in the Vermillion area until 1920, he moved to McCornick, Millard County, where he served as bishop of McCornick LDS Ward until 1938, when he moved to California. He was custodian at UCLA until his retirement 10 years ago. He also served as an LDS

missionary to the Eastern States in 1914-15.

Mr. Gledhill is survived by his widow, Los Angeles; three sons and two daughters, Clifford O., Gledhill, Salt Lake City; Chad B. Gledhill, Alhambra, Calif.; Fred J. Gledhill, Downey, Calif.; Mrs. Betty Stevens, Burbank, Calif., and Mrs. Joy Hall, Los Angeles,

Calif.; 10 grandchildren; a brother, Alden O. Gledhill, Salt Lake City, and a sister, Mrs. Ida Buchanan, Venice, Sevier County.

FRIENDS MAY call at 260 E. South Temple Tuesday from 3 to 5 p.m.

Funeral services will be conducted Thursday at 2 p.m. in Vermont Ward Chapel, Los Angeles. Burial will be in Inglewood Cemetery.

Salt Lake Tribune, Mar 8, 1955



Fred Ovi Gledhill

After leaving farming in McCornick, Fred had moved to California in 1930 and apparently worked in custodial positions, finishing up with a position at UCLA, from which he retired. After coming to Utah for the funeral of his brother Dr. Thomas Ray Gledhill, he was visiting his son Clifford in Salt Lake when he suffered a stroke and died. His wife Julia Barron Gledhill continued living in California until her death in 1975. His son Clifford later served as a mission president.



Fred Ovi Gledhill Headstone in Inglewood Cemetery, Los Angeles

. . . Alden and Ida were bereft.

After leaving McCornick, Alden in 1930 moved to Salt Lake and farmed outside the city there.

Ida married Christian Leroy "Roy" Buchanan 1936 and they made their home in Venice, Utah.



Roy Buchanan & Ida, Alden and Eva Elizabeth Harman Gledhill
at Ida's home in Venice



Alden Oscar Gledhill and Ida Belle Gledhill Christensen
Buchanan at an Ivie reunion in Scipio, UT

Alden's death . . .

Alden Oscar died in 1978.

An open house will be held Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Alden O. Gledhill, 168 Duder St., in honor of their golden wedding anniversary. The event will be held Sunday from 2 to 6 p.m. at the home of their daughter,



Mr. Gledhill Mrs. Gledhill

Mrs. Lee Larson, 3179 W. Mark Ave. (3370 South), Granger.

The couple was married May 5, 1909 in the Manti Temple, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Mr. Gledhill was born Sept. 8, 1888 in Vermillion, Sevier County, a son of Thomas and Lillie Belle Gledhill. Active in the Church, Mr. Gledhill is genealogical chairman of the Center Ward of Riverside Stake. Mrs. Gledhill was born March 26, 1890 in Holden, Millard County, a daughter of Milo and Jane Harmon.

They are the parents of nine sons and daughters, eight of whom are now living. They include A. LaMar Gledhill and Mrs. Lee E. (Elaine) Larson, both of Granger; Mrs. Orville (Della) Whitehead, Roosevelt;

Mrs. Rex D. (Helen) Stutznegger, Tooele; Mrs. L. Aaron (Luta) Shelton, Harmon Foy and Gerald L. Gledhill, all of San Jose, Calif. They have 36 grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Alden Oscar Gledhill

Alden Oscar Gledhill, 89, of 168 Duder Street, died July 29, 1978 in a Murray nursing home of natural causes.

Born September 8, 1888 at Vermillion, Utah, a son of Thomas and Lillie Belle Ivie Gledhill. Married Eva Elizabeth Harmon, May 5, 1909, Manti LDS Temple. Mrs. Gledhill died April 27, 1976. He served a Stake Mission in Sevier County. In his younger days, he was a Sunday School Superintendent, and has been active in genealogy work.

Survived by sons and daughters: Merlin A., Salt Lake City; Harmon Foy, Campbell, California; Gerald L., San Diego, California; Della Whitehead, Roosevelt, Utah; Helen Stutznegger, Tooele; Luta Shelton, San Diego; Elaine Larson, Salt Lake City; 45 grandchildren; 64 great-grandchildren; sister: Ida Belle Christiansen Buchanan, Venice, Utah. Sons: Thomas Ivo and Alden LaMar Gledhill preceded him in death.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday, 11 a.m. in the Russon Brothers Mortuary Chapel, 255 South 2nd East, where friends may call Tuesday 7-9 p.m. and Wednesday prior to services. Interment: Valley View Memorial Park. Russon Brothers, funeral directors.



Salt Lake Tribune, Aug. 01 1978

Eva Elizabeth Harmon Gledhill

Eva Elizabeth Harmon Gledhill, 86, 112 West 200 No., passed away at home Tuesday.

Born March 26, 1890, Holden, Utah, to Milo A. and Elizabeth Jane Harmon. Married Alden Oscar Gledhill May 5, 1909, Manti LDS Temple.

Survivors: husband; sons, Merlin A., Salt Lake City; Harmon Foy, Campbell, Calif.; Gerald L., San Diego, Calif.; daughters, Mrs. Orville (Della) Whitehead, Roosevelt, Utah; Mrs. Rex (Helen) Stutznegger, Tooele, Utah; Mrs. Aaron (Luta) Shelton, San Jose, Calif.; Mrs. Lee (Elaine) Larson, Salt Lake City; brother, Horace Harmon, Holden, Utah; sisters, Angie Cahoon, Delta, Utah; Lois Sorenson, Glenwood, Utah; Emma Arthur, St. Johns, Utah; Hortense Petersen, Fillmore, Utah; 45 grandchildren; 55 great-grandchildren.

Services Saturday 12 Noon Larkin Mortuary, 260 East So. Temple, where friends may call Friday 6-8 p.m. and Saturday one hour prior to services. Interment Valley View Memorial Park.



Salt Lake Tribune, Apr 29, 1976



Alden Oscar Gledhill headstone at Valley View Memorial Park in West Valley, UT

... left just Ida. Our thanks to her we tell!
It is from her earnest efforts that we know these folks so well.

Ida was the last living child of Thomas and Lilly Belle Gledhill. It is from her efforts in writing the histories of her grandparents and parents that we know so much about the Gledhill pioneers.

Ida died June 14, 1982. She is buried at the Richfield cemetery next to Randall Christensen.



Roy Buchanan and Ida Belle Gledhill Christensen Buchanan at their home in Venice

Ida Belle Gledhill Christensen Buchanan

VENICE — Ida Belle Gledhill Christensen Buchanan, 86, Venice, died June 14, 1982, in a Richfield hospital.

She was born Jan. 28, 1896, Vermillion, to

Thomas and Lillie Belle Ivie Gledhill. She was married to Randall Christensen. Oct. 11, 1916, Manti LDS Temple. He died March 2, 1928. She was married to Christian



Ida Buchanan

LeRoy Buchanan, June 1, 1936, Richfield; he died Nov. 3, 1975.

She taught school in Sevier County and later in Moroni and Millard County. She was active in the LDS Church, serving as Relief Society president and active in the Primary. She was a Manti LDS Temple ordinance worker for seven years. She was a member of Camp Tip Top Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Venice, and served as second vice president in the Sevier County Company.

Survivors: son, daughters, Mrs. Keith R. (Mary) Hooper, Richfield; Thomas Randall, Venice; Mrs. Robert S. (Randa) Melville, Bowling Green, Ken-



Ida Belle's headstone in the Richfield City Cemetery

My Pioneer Ancestors--The Gledhill Families

by Janese Christensen

Oh, tell me a story, but one that is real
Of those of my family with unconquerable will,
Who all came to Utah, and settled the land
And made a dry desert into something grand.

On, brave Pioneers, my own Pioneers,
Of your own true stories, now let me please hear.

From England came Edward and Betty Gledhill.
In Manchester they married; their home they soon filled.
In Oldham they lived, surrounded by moors.
Factory work was for all-- a long day was yours.

A dream of two travelers with satchels in hand
Led Edward and Betty to a church they found grand.
While family left England for a new life in Zion,
Edward and Betty in Oldham lived on.

So brave, these dear Gledhills! They came the last year
Before steamships and railroads replaced Pioneers.

In Mt. Pleasant they lived, wed, and buried some children.
After ten years in Mt. Pleasant, they moved to Vermillion.
The first settlers of "Neversweat," as the town was first known,
It is here Tom brings Belle, and they help build the town.

Though old, "Ned" worked stones for the temple nearby.
Catching cold at his funeral, Mother Betty also died.
They are buried at Sigurd, with family all around.
Children and grandchildren also lay in this ground.

Carry on, Thomas Gledhill, along with sweet Belle.
Raise up your young family, six sons will be swell!

When Tom married Belle, it was with love that was true.
Then a call to a mission came out of the blue.
He sailed back to England, leaving young Belle behind
With six boys to feed, and farmland to mind.

Be brave, our dear Thomas, you have friends at your side.
Be brave, dear Belle, the Lord will provide!

Mission completed, kept healthy and well,
Thomas left with many people whose souls had swelled
From the words of his preaching and the efforts of others
To gather in Israel, their sisters and brothers.

When united again, the Lord's promise was won--
Belle gave birth to some girls, after bearing six sons.
With summers at Fish Lake, joined by Grandfather Ivie,
The boys grew up sturdy, the daughters most lively.

Young daughter Ida was raised strong in faith's zeal
By a mother who loved life, and a grandfather who healed.
With college and callings, their kids grew and were married.
Tom and Belle served the Lord, but saw six "children" buried.

There was Bert's Maggie, John Ivo, then Bert, and Ivo's Jane.
They raised two sweet granddaughters, then Lafay's death came.
Life went on with its trials and times of delight.
When Ida was widowed, they tried to make things right.

A lady well-loved, many mourned at Belle's passing.
Thomas, true to the end, endured well his testing.
When daughter Millie died, just four children were left.
Then Ray and Fred died sixteen days apart--Alden and Ida were bereft.

Alden's death left just Ida. Our thanks to her we will tell!
It is from her earnest efforts that we know these folks so well.